

COTTON GROWERS TO VISIT ARKANSAS

The officers of the Missouri Cotton Growers' Association and members of the Board of Directors will attend the Board meeting of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association on Tuesday, October 16th, at Little Rock. They will return from Little Rock and hold the Board meeting of the Missouri Association at New Madrid on Thursday, October 18th. The following members of the Board of Directors will make the trip to Little Rock: X. Caveno, Canolou; W. H. Tanner, Sikeston; A. R. Zimmerman, Clarkton; and J. K. Robbins, Marston.

Members of the Association are making deliveries of their cotton to the Association throughout the Missouri districts. The Arkansas Association immediately on receiving cotton notified the Missouri Association of the member making shipment. The Association is making arrangements to have a local representative at each ginning point to assist the members in making shipment of their cotton. Up to the present time the field representatives have been able to take care of this matter, but now it seems necessary, due to the fact that many members are making their first shipment, to have these representatives of the Association at each ginning point.

RAILS ERECTED ON NEW TYPE OF KENTUCKY ROAD

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 4.—A new type of road construction, following in a general way the principle of railroad building, is being tried out by the Department of State Roads and Highways on a short stretch of road in Bell County, according to J. T. Madison, official, office engineer.

Two reinforced concrete "rails" are constructed along the highway about five feet apart. The rails are approximately 18 inches wide and so constructed as to be able to stand unusually heavy pressure. The rails then are covered with about 1½ inches of rock asphalt or other bituminous material. Between the rails is a rise of about 3 inches, just enough to make traffic keep on the rack, according to Mr. Madison. The roadway between the rails is constructed along the same lines as other roads, though the same finish will not be required, as the full wear and tear will come only on the rails. Two sets of rails will be constructed so that traffic can pass without getting off the track.

A NEW BUSINESS PROBABLE FOR SIKESTON

Sikeston may soon have a new industry—a coffee roasting concern. J. M. Pierce of St. Louis, was here the first of the week looking for a location for his plant which he had first figured on putting in at Cape Girardeau. He failed to obtain a building there, so went to Poplar Bluff but did not find conditions suitable there. He is now trying to get located in Sikeston.

The concern would roast and distribute coffee to merchants. It would be an advancement for Sikeston because the name of this city would appear on every package. Three traveling salesmen would be kept on the road. Besides selling coffee, the concern would also distribute tea, spices and condiments.

W. R. Hughes and L. H. McElroy spent Sunday in Dongola, Ill.

Miss Lillian Kendall spent Saturday night in Charleston, the guest of Miss Lucy Shelby.

The Standard is unable to see why Democratic politicians are so excited because President Coolidge selected Slep, a Southern Republican, as his private secretary. Slep can deliver Southern delegates in the nominating convention and that is why he was selected. He can't deliver the votes in November and that is what the Democrats are interested in.

✓Russell Bros. have begun work on a new implement shed to be situated at the corner of Malone and North Ranney Avenues. This building is to be constructed of brick and will be two stories in height. The frontage will be 74 feet on North Ranney and 50 feet on the Missouri Pacific right-of-way. The lot on which the building will stand is 150x75 feet and the total floor space about 21,000 sq. feet. The Russell Bros. are building this in order that they may carry a larger stock and thus take better care of the growing demands of the people.

FARMERS' VIEWS ON LAWS OUTLINED TO COOLIDGE

Washington, Oct. 5.—Views on legislation and Government matters were outlined to President Coolidge yesterday by representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Industrial Traffic League.

Members of the legislative committee of the Farm Bureau Federation were guests of the President at luncheon. The traffic league, which is an organization of freight shippers, presented its views through a delegation, headed by J. M. Belleville, of Pittsburgh.

Among the recommendations made by the Farm Bureau Federation was that the Government indicate to Henry Ford what it is willing to do about the Muscle Shoals dam, that the immigration laws be revised, and that taxes affecting the farmer be reduced.

Chief among the Traffic League's proposals were abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and substitution of a Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation; amendment of the transportation act so as to permit State Railroad Commissions to pass upon the intra-state rates, and amendment of the transportation act provision relating to consolidation of railroads.

The traffic league delegation declared that great inequality between common railroad labor and farm labor, had been an important factor in creating the difficulties confronting the farmers.

THIEVES STEAL LOAD OF COTTON NEAR SIKESTON

Friday night thieves driving a truck stole a load of cotton from a wagon in the field of John Monroe, two miles west of Sikeston and made good their escape. The wagon had been partly filled the evening before and left in the field for the night and it was an easy matter for the thieves to transfer the cotton from the wagon to the truck and drive away. It was thought the wagon contained about 1100 pounds of cotton. The party made a clean sweep while they were at it and took the sacks used by the pickers and the scales.

As soon as the theft was discovered word was sent to every gin in this section but little hope of catching the scoundrel is held out as trucks are plentiful and so is cotton and it all looks alike.

Monroe is cropping a part of the G. B. Greer land.

Nearly one-eighth of the surface of Sweden is covered by lakes.

Our streets are lined from early morning until late at night with cotton wagons, with both gins working overtime trying to handle the crop. As we go to press we learn there has been ginned 400 bales of cotton for which the price has averaged from 9 to 9½ cents. The sunflower crop in this section has become one of our money producing crops and while it is a little early for this crop to come on the market, we are told by the buyers that about 250,000 pounds of seed have already been marketed here.—East Prairie Eagle.

It is expected the concrete road will be opened to the public between East Prairie and Charleston next week. The construction was completed a few weeks ago and it has been open to the Cotton Belt Railroad but from there on into East Prairie it has been closed. The road has been built thru Anniston but not opened. This piece will probably be opened in two weeks and this will connect every town in Mississippi County which supports a bank. Contractor Roy Williams is pushing the construction with much rapidity and promises to make a fine showing before cold weather sets in and causes a suspension until spring, when it will be taken up and completed to Wolf Island, the southern terminus.—Charleston Times.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Sikeston Standard published Twice-a-Week at Sikeston, Mo., for October 1, 1923.

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, editor, managing editor, C. L. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.
Business Manager, C. L. Blanton, Jr.

That the owner is C. L. Blanton.

That the mortgagees are H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo., Mrs. Jeannette Gardner, St. Louis, Mo.

C. L. BLANTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1923.

J. C. LESCHER,
Justice of Peace.

Cotton Producers and Buyers---

If Your Station is on Illinois Central, Y. & M. V., Iron Mountain, N. C. & St. L., Frisco, or Southern

YOU CAN NOW SHIP YOUR COTTON TO MEMPHIS
FOR 15c TO 50c PER BALE

—and thereby gain the advantage of selling in Memphis, where there are buyers for all grades, and where top price is to be had for each bale.

The railroads listed above now grant SPECIAL CONCENTRATION RATES under which you can get the advantages of this market at practically no freight cost.

WRITE US FOR EXACT RATE FROM YOUR STATION

MEMPHIS TERMINAL CORPORATION

Operating the Largest Cotton Warehouses in the World. Automatic Sprinklers Throughout Very Lowest Insurance Rates.

OFFICE: 15th Floor
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MEMPHIS, TENN.

P. O. BOX 1025

WHY MONEY IS NEEDED.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why does the Army need money?" This is the answer: "The Salvation Army is known by its adherence to the principles laid down by its founder, which can best be summarized by General Booth's statement, 'Go for souls and go for the worst.'"

The Salvation Army does this and it does it in a practical and efficient manner. But for this quest for souls, which are the worst, has led it into many strange byways. It has taken it to the paths of the down-and-out. It has taken it among the ranks of the unfortunate women who are a prey to society and a liability to the community. The Army has taken these people and made business men from drunks. It has made respected mothers from prostitutes. It has reformed criminals, and it has made the world a better place to live in, but all the while the Salvation Army has worked in this field, and as long as it will work there, which is as long as the need exists, there has been and will be no adequate financial return for the expenditure of the money.

The Salvation Army pours out itself and its funds. It can never be self-supporting as long as it continues to work where it does, where it is most needed. If the Salvation Army should stop its work to night, your community would not be as safe as it is now. Thousands would go hungry, hundreds of thousands homeless; there would be no place for unfortunate girls to go but the river. So the Salvation Army must have funds to continue. It has no source of income, other than the general public. The funds derived from campaigns and collections do not do the Salvation Army one bit of good other than helping it expend these funds for the poor and deserving. The Salvation Army is a public servant. It does service work, reclamation and reformation work where no other agencies do. It does it for you and your community and in your name.

The life of the Salvation Army officer doing this kind of work is of necessity one continuous sacrifice. His salary is small, his opportunity to rise is limited and his future depends upon the appreciation of others. The sole beneficiaries of your efforts in this campaign are unfortunate men, unfortunate women, unfortunate children, and unfortunate families who are given an opportunity to become respectable members of society and taxpayers instead of tax consumers. Eminent authorities are responsible for the statement that the funds received by the Salvation Army for their work do not half equal the increase in taxes the cessation of its work would cause.

Then, because the Salvation Army chooses to do work that must be done, it automatically shuts itself off from all projects of self-support.

Since the Salvation Army work is absolutely necessary, the only thing the Army can do is to appeal to a generous public whose work the Army is doing. This is the reason for the 1923 service campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith and family returned Monday from Washington, Ind., where they attended the funeral of Mr. Keith's father, George J. Keith.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE



This picture shows Charles Rauch of Morehouse in his Cotton Club cotton. Charles has won prizes and praises on his cotton at the State Fair and at the Southeast Missouri District Fair. The Missouri Ruralist published an article about it, and a sample of the lint is being shown on the Memphis Exchange by the Missouri Cotton Growers' Association.

In the Sikeston-Morehouse football game, Jesse Wilkins played a very prominent part until he was removed from physical exhaustion. He intercepted a forward pass for a sixty yard run for a touchdown. Cleo Cain made some long runs for good gains. Dillard, Brewer, Usrey, Moccabee and Clinick performed creditably against Sikeston's powerful line.

The Morehouse Tigers will play East Prairie at East Prairie next Friday.

Hardin Wilson and wife of Jackson, spent Sunday with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, at Morehouse.

Rev. Baxter, former pastor of the Methodist church here, visited the Methodist Sunday School Sunday morning and made a short talk. Rev. Baxter has been pastor of the Methodist church at Butte, Montana, the past year and has returned here to attend the St. Louis Conference, and was appointed to a congregation at Cape Girardeau.

A large number from here attended the conference Sunday morning to hear Bishop McMurry speak.

Mrs. P. H. Teal and daughter, Mary Anne, are expected home from Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday, after a three weeks' visit with friends there.

The Methodist Sunday School Board and teachers will hold a meeting at the home of P. H. Teal Thursday evening. Mr. Teal was elected superintendent for the coming year.

Sunday while in the woods Taylor Todd shot and wounded a hawk. While handling the wounded bird it ran its claws through his left hand, causing quite a severe injury.

Mrs. A. C. Whitner and Mrs. Ed Hynman are in Kansas City, Kan., this week attending the meeting of the White Shrine.

While driving between Sikeston and New Madrid Sunday, Ed Hynman

turned his Buick roadster over and completely demolished the car. Mr. Hynman was somewhat bruised and shaken up, but not severely injured.

J. W. Wilson, aged pioneer of Missouri, passed away in his sleep Tuesday morning about 4:30. Mr. Wilson's father brought him, when a little boy, from North Carolina to Lincoln county, Missouri, where the family carved a farm from the forest. Some years ago Mr. Wilson moved his family to Boone county, near Columbia, and from there came to Southeast Missouri. Mr. Wilson was a devout and active Christian and a lover of children. He died at the age of 74, being strong and active until he contracted a cold recently while butchering hogs. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Mrs. J. E. Perringer and Mrs. Elizabeth Perringer, of Fredericktown, are here visiting Mrs. L. I. Gray.

SURVIVAL OF THE MULE.

From the Washington Post.

Let every mule in the land hee-haw in satisfaction over the assurance of continuing existence which is carried in the Department of Agriculture's statement that it is not threatened by the motor vehicle. The mule may not be a thing of beauty, it may not be anybody's pet, it may not hold any world's record for speed, but it gets there just the same, which is more than the motor vehicle sometimes does. When a mule doesn't go, it isn't because it can't go, which is at times the case with the automobile, but it is because it will not go. It can be talked out of its stubbornness by those who know the mule lingo, but no amount of talking can make a motor vehicle go. A twist of a balking mule's tail generally gets action, but no number of twists of a nautomobile crank will get action when its engine is really in a balky mood. Yes, the mule has points over the motor vehicle that gives it title to continuing existence.

LOST—Gray silk glove between Wallace Applegate residence and my residence. Finder please return and receive thanks.—Mrs. Ella Olds.

The Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Convention will be held at Dexter, October 9th and 10th, at which the resident, Dr. H. E. Reuber, of Sikeston, will give an address of welcome. Osteopaths from all over Southeast Missouri are expected to be in attendance.

Friday afternoon the fire truck was called to Levi Cook's garage. While pouring some oil into the kettle for cooking potato chips some of the oil was spilled on the stove causing it to blaze up and set fire to the oil in the kettle. The roof of the garage then caught but with the aid of a garden hose the fire was kept down until the fire truck arrived. No great damage resulted.

Work on the Mecca Cafe on Front Street is progressing nicely. The floor has been laid, the plastering completed and the building has been thoroughly wired for electricity. This new cafe expects to be ready for business in about two weeks but will be near enough completed for the Catholic Ladies to use for the Carnival to be held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

LOCAL MASONS TO ATTEND BIG EVENT

A number of Masons from this vicinity are planning on attending the ceremonies accompanying the laying of the cornerstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, November 1. The event will draw together the largest number of Masons ever attending any ceremony.

This memorial is an expression of the esteem in which the Masons of the United States hold Washington, the Mason. It will be the grandest memorial ever erected to any individual. The dimensions of the edifice over all will be 230 feet in depth by 160 feet in width, exclusive of steps, terraces and approaches. One of its big features will be imposing astrium 70 feet wide and 100 feet deep, which will form the Memorial Hall, in which a statue of George Washington will be set up. This hall will be 64 feet high. The monument will be 200 feet high. It will be located on Shooter's Hill, along the Potomac river, just outside Washington, D. C., of which will command a view, and from its height Mt. Vernon will also be visible.

Alexandria was chosen for the site of this memorial because President Washington was the first Worshipful Master of the Masonic-Blue Lodge in that city. This lodge has numerous priceless relics of the first president, including the Williams portrait, which is declared by experts to be the truest likeness in existence of the "Father of His Country."

The cost of the memorial and the endowment will reach \$4,000,000, all of which the Masons of the United States are contributing. When the cornerstone is laid November 1, the trowel used by General Washington when he laid the cornerstone of the national capitol building in Washington, D. C., will be utilized. All railroads will give reduced fares to those who journey to Washington and Alexandria for the cornerstone laying.

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Thomas T. Lindsay and wife to Frank K. Ashby of Mississippi county, undivided half interest in and to all north half of section 9; all of the nw quarter and west half of the ne quarter and north half of the sw quarter section 10, and the sw quarter of the se quarter section 3, in township 23, range 15, New Madrid county, containing one-half of 680 acres and being the same lands purchased from sad Frank K. Ashby; \$1 and other valuable consideration.

E. N. Blackman to Clara Blackman of Parma; lots 4 and 5 in block 17 original plat of the City of Parma, together with all household goods and furnishings now contained or connected with the residence on said lots situate and all improvements thereon; love and affection.

George and Bertha Lewis to May Allman New Madrid county; lots 7 and 8, block 12, L. A. Lewis' 2d Addition to the City of Lilbourn; \$100.

Jessie Reeves to Mary Blanch Neal; lot 12, block 18 Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company 3rd addition to the village of Canolou; \$250.

Mrs. Ethel Cooper and L. F. Cooper her husband, to Ruby F. Michael, lot 1, block 29, Cooper's Addition to the City of Parma; \$100.

Ruby F. Michael to Fannie W. Fowlkes both of Parma; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 29, Cooper's Addition to the City of Parma; \$2000.

W. D. Sullivan to Ida Armenta Stepp, New Madrid county; lots 7, 8, 9, in block 10, L. A. Lewis' 2d Addition to the City of Lilbourn; \$1 and exchange of property.

Ida Stepp and J. D. Stepp her husband, to W. D. Sullivan and Lucy Chaptman; lots 5, 8, 9, and 10, block 1 of the Village of Farrenburg; \$1 and exchange of property.

A. R. Zimmerman and wife, Clarkton, to J. A. Whitledge, Gideon; lot 10 block 1, Smith's addition to Gideon; \$600.

Julian N. Friant and wife to John H. Friant of Cape Girardeau; undivided half interest in the sw quarter section 7, township 2, range 12, containing 173.54 acres; \$1 and other valuable consideration.

The two houses belonging to Chas. Dover were sold at auction Saturday to pay the chattel mortgage. Neither house was sold at the real valuation, but at a price sufficient to cover the mortgage. C. E. Brenton bought the house on North Ranney and the Sikeston Trust Company the house on N. Kingshighway.

WAR-TORN FLANDERS NEARS REGENERATION

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 4.—On the invitation of the Government, a number of newspaper men made a three-days' motor trip to see the reconstruction work that has been accomplished on the Belgian battle fields of the war. Nearly the whole of the Flemish war zone was traversed, and Ypres, Nieupoort and Dixmude, places famed for the fierce and bloody fighting which took place there in the great conflict, were visited.

It was surprising to find that Ypres where not one stone was left upon another, substantially rebuilt with churches, public buildings and other structures risen from their ruins. Great Britain, it may be recalled, offered 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000), if the Belgian Government would leave the ruins of the famous medieval Cloth Hall and the Cathedral intact as impressive war memorials, but the Belgians did not accept the offer, preferring to restore them and other buildings as soon as possible.

Of the 19,407 inhabitants in Ypres before the war, 12,631 have returned. The reconstruction of most of the old buildings in medieval style is criticized by Belgian experts, who hold that the attempt to copy the incomparable work of the ancient architects is a profanation.

It is interesting to see how the small Flemish towns and villages have risen from their ashes with large sections devoted to dwellings for artisans and with fine, modern streets. In the course of war 78,000 homes were destroyed in Belgium. Twenty-two thousand others were more or less damaged. Of the total number 85,000 have already been rebuilt or repaired. Out of 1200 public buildings destroyed in the war 1000 have been rebuilt.

Many hundreds of miles of roads and railways have been placed in their former condition, while bridges, aqueducts and sewers have been rebuilt. Something like 400,000 acres of land have been cleared of shells and other old war material.

Up to July, 1923, Belgium had spent 7,000,000,000 francs for the restoration of the devastated regions. The almost complete regeneration of Flanders is splendid evidence of the vitality, spirit and enterprise of the Belgian people.

CONVICT FRACTURES JAW OF PENITENTIARY GUARD

Otto Hulen, a guard at the penitentiary at Jefferson City and assistant in the commissary department, is suffering from two fractures of the jaw as the result of a blow from a convict, Paul Gardner, who is serving a ten-year sentence from Butler County for grand larceny. Gardner and other convicts were doing some work about the commissary department and appeared to be in no hurry about finishing it. When told to resume work, Gardner was tardy in moving and Hulen, so it is said, helped him along with a kick. The convict, who is a maul man, retaliated with a blow on Mullen's jaw, which sent him down for the count.

This flare-back was just the sort of stuff to hand the guard as he was a rank brute to kick one the inmates. Hulen should lose his job and Gardner should be given a leather medal.

Oldfield Predicts Four-Wheel Brakes General.

To an inquiry regarding his opinion as to four-wheel brakes, Barney Oldfield, in a current article replies:

"Four-wheel brakes are not alone safe, but after you drive a car equipped with them you will understand what real braking ability is like. Four wheel brakes must come on all cars, light or heavy. One of the big advantages of four-wheel brakes is that adjustment is not needed for long periods. I have driven a four-wheel brake car for 20,000 miles without an adjustment being needed. You cannot lock the front brakes."

Notice to Prudential Policy Holders.

Patrons not living within the city limits of Sikeston will please remit premiums in the future as per address indicated below.

The Prudential Insurance Co.,
Sikeston, Mo.

Mrs. Barney Forrester returned Thursday form Malvern, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Colbert of St. Louis, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover and family last week.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States2.00

The Republicans of the State ought to vote against the new constitution because it did not give them an opportunity for a more equitable division of the Senatorial Districts. Then, on the other hand, the Democrats should not support it because it leaves up to the Governor and the elective State officers the power to redistrict the State, and they may not be in power next year. Anyway, the editor of The Standard is against it because the members spent nearly a million dollars in getting it ready for the voters and then expect the newspapers of the State to shout themselves hoarse in an attempt to create sympathy and votes for it for a less price than is now paid for straight advertising matter. There will be no friendly propaganda for it appear in this rag, nor for any of the members who voted to cut the rations of the publisher.

Last week local bootleggers met a wholesale agent near Bell City and purchased 35 gallons of white mule. After the deal had been made he concluded to take another ten gallons, and while the wholesaler was drawing the goods, the bootlegger drove away in his car without paying for the 35 gallons. The wholesaler was in Skeston Saturday night with a shot gun with the avowed intention of killing the theiving bootlegger, as he knows him by sight. That will be a good way to get rid of both wholesaler and retailer.

The sun-downers were at work again Sunday night. Theo. Hopper reported to Chief of Police Randol that some one stole 500 pounds of cotton out of a wagon at his farm north of Skeston. Farmers will have to sleep in their cotton wagons at night and keep a loaded shot gun handy. The Standard will give a suitable burial notice to the first cotton thief killed.

It looks like it was a mighty mean trick one of our local grocerymen put on a farmer who brought in five pounds of butter. The farmer complained of the small package of sugar he received in return for the butter, when the merchant informed him that it was right, as he had used his five pounds of butter to balance the five pounds of sugar.

The thief who stole the load of cotton Friday night might have put the job off one week, or until the Methodist Conference had finished their work and returned home.

WOMAN.

Tradition says there was a scarcity of solid elements at the time of her creation.

At the beginning of time, Twashtri the Vulcan of the Hindoo mythology, created the world, but when he wished to create a woman he found that he had employed all his materials in the creation of man.

There did not remain one solid element. Then Twashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself, as follows:

He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwining of climbing plants, the trembling of the grass, the slenderness of rose-vine and the velvet of the flowers, the nightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gaiety of the sun's rays, and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of a swallow, the hardness of the diamond, the sweet flavor of honey and the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay and the cooing of the turtle dove. He united all these and formed a woman. Then he made her a present to man.

Eight days later the man came to Twashtri and said:

"My Lord, the creature you gave me poisons my existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all, and is always ill." Twashtri received the woman again.

But eight days later the man came to the God and said:

"My Lord, my life is very solitary since I returned this creature, I remember she danced before me singing. I recall how she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, and she played with me, clung to me."

Twashtri returned the woman to him. Three days only passed and Twashtri saw the man coming again. "My Lord," said he, "I do not understand how, but I am sure the woman caused me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you to relieve me of her." But Twashtri said:

"Go your way and do your best."

And the man cried: "I cannot live with her!"

"Neither can you live without her," replied Twashtri.

And the man was sorrowful, murmuring: "Woe is me, I can neither live with—nor without her."

—Puritan.

The prosperity of our country depends upon the orderly routine of agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and public service. Every city, town and community can do its part by cooperating with new industries, keeping taxes within reasonable bounds and preventing disturbance if sound working conditions.

The War Department, in selling more than 2 billion dollars' worth of war material since the signing of the Armistice four years ago, has spent \$1,800,000 on a mammoth advertising campaign which has reached into every section of the country. The Government became one of the largest advertisers in the world during the war when it was floating its huge Liberty and Victory bond issues.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

—3 out of every 4 unfortunate girls cared for in Salvation Army Rescue Homes and Maternity Hospitals come from the smaller towns and rural districts.

—There were cared for in these institutions last year an average of over two girls from each county in the State of Missouri.

—The Salvation Army furnishes these girls with board, room, medical attention, teaches them to be self-supporting and sends the mother and babe into the world only when the mother is ready to make a living for both.

—Over 4,000 such girls passed through the 31 Salvation Army Maternity Hospitals last year.

—These cases average the necessity of an expenditure of hundreds of dollars each.

—The Salvation Army is ever ready to serve such unfortunates in your community should occasion arise.

—This is but one of the 16 major activities of the Salvation Army whose reason for being—yes—whose passion it is to "Meet the Need"—TO REACH THE UNREACHED.

—More applications are being made for admittance to these institutions than can be cared for in the homes and hospitals themselves—The Salvation Army is urgently in need of money to build new additions to meet this increased need—and if each community would do its part toward subscribing the necessary moneys to carry on this great work the full need could be met.

—You and every citizen that believes in the Salvation Army way of handling this great problem should subscribe generously to the support of these institutions.

—You should give this week, as you can afford, your subscription for the year to the Salvation Army.

A BUMPER CORN CROP.

From Philadelphia Enquirer.

A yield of more than 3,000,000 bushels of corn has matured and is rapidly getting into the shock. The Agricultural Department predicts the second largest corn crop ever produced.

At the present price that represents a money value of about \$2,250,000,000. Wheat is now cheap and corn dear, although American wheat this year fell far below a banner record. But there is a reason for this disparity in relative price. Corn means beef and pork and chicken and eggs, and to some extent milk and butter. Wheat means bread alone. Of bread, the world has now a full supply, but for the things which corn produces there is a great demand. American wheat has a terrific competitor in Canada, but American corn stands supreme and alone.

This stupendous harvest of corn will be a boon to millions of our farmers and it will, as indicated above, be a factor on every dinner table in the land. Measured in dollars, corn is by far the most valuable one crop grown in any country on earth. Those long rows of corn shocks, like tented soldiers on tens of thousands of fields, are actually, as in appearance, our country's defenders against famine and food scarcity. Long live King Corn!

Sikeston Standard \$1.50 per year.

BLACKMAIL OF MOTORISTS.

(Chicago Tribune)

Wilbur Rogers, a Chicago real estate dealer, was arrested in Maywood, Ill., a few days ago on a charge of failing to halt his car at a boulevard. He had driven from his Chicago home to Maywood twice since then, covering a total distance of seventy-five miles, only to have his case continued and continued again because the policeman involved was out arresting other similar offenders.

The case is worthy of comment because it is a flagrant example of a common evil. Too many villages, and especially those where authority is lodged in the so-called justice courts, persecute instead of prosecuting motorists. It has come to be a common practice for village policemen or deputy sheriffs to cooperate with justice of the peace in what amounts to highway robbery of motorists. They set traps for motorists, spring unknown local ordinances upon them, and drag them off to court to pay fines which are divided as fees between magistrate and policeman.

It is a form of conspiracy and blackmail masquerading under a cloak of law and respectability and founding its success upon prejudice against motorists and agitation against automobile accidents. Authorities who so conspire to persecute motorists and extort money from them are capitalizing the automobile death list of Cook county. Every baby killed in a Chicago street is used as an excuse for a cash levy on some innocent motorist to enrich some village treasury and some rustic officer and magistrate. The extent and fragrance of the evil is indicated by the frequent recurrence of protests from city motorists.

It is developed into a vicious circle. The killings in Chicago are used in various rural communities as justification of the most drastic and oppressive measures against all automobile drivers. The injustice of this persecution reacts upon the driver in such a manner as to lower his respect for law and authority. Subconsciously he brings this disrespect to Chicago and perhaps kills or injures some one here. It is glaring proof of error in such misuse of traffic laws.

UNITED STATES MARINES.

From Cincinnati Enquirer.

America has reason to feel pride in her marines, for first in war and first in peace is the record of this gallant corps whose exceptional history is too little known to the average citizen. Just now our Asiatic fleet has been thanked by the Japanese Government for the great aid extended after the earthquake. And only recently speculation was rife as to how the guns of this fleet would answer those of the Empire armada in major conflict. The earth scarcely had ceased to tremble in the islands before our marines were on the spot at work. Always they bear the brunt of first responsibility and danger. In this case it was not bullets they had to face, but widespread disaster, human suffering. At once they began the work of rescue and rehabilitation. They built a great bakery, and automobile repair shop, strengthened out transportation and cleaned things up generally. The marines were the first to get ashore at Yokohama, just as they have always been first ashore in any crisis, great or small. In more recent history this was so in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Mexico, in Europe. Every corner of the earth has known the marines as the pioneers in war or peace, always brave, always ready, always to be relied upon.

THE PUBLIC MIND.

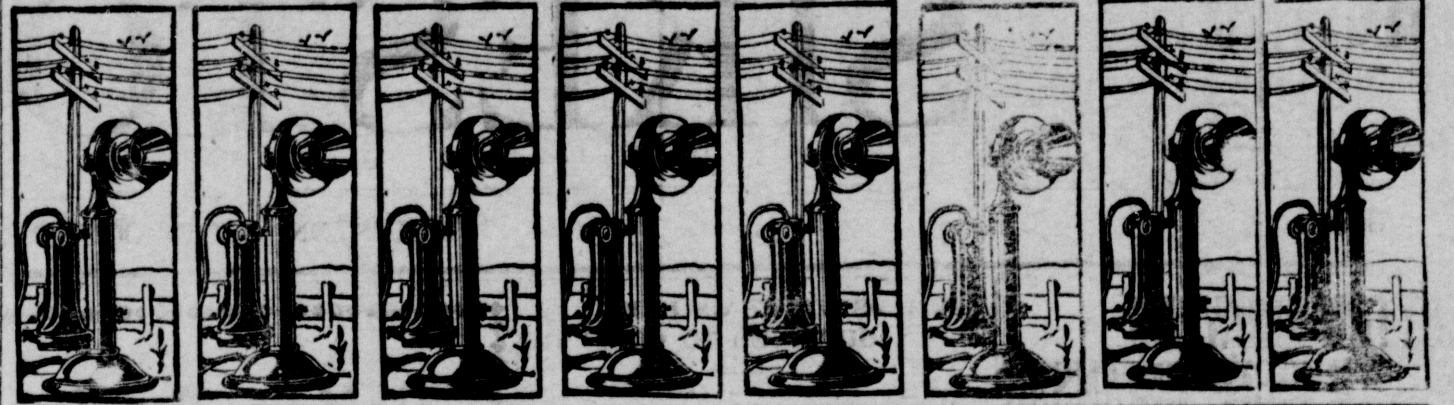
The prosperity of our country and the success and value of all business, industries and enterprises depend largely on the attitude of the public.

"The public mind" is made up in the aggregate of every shade of thought from placid conservatism to the rankiest forms of ultra-socialism preached on the street corners.

Any one who will make a trip across the continent, or travel from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico must become an optimist and gain increased faith in the integrity and fair-mindedness of the people at large.

The magnitude and variety of business interests and all forms of production, from agriculture and lumbering to manufacturing, banking, public utilities and transportation, mining and shipping, working in open private competition and yet under control of government, are a revelation of genius to make an intelligent person proud and patriotic.

It must not be forgotten that back of all this great manifestation of power, intelligence, harmony and stability is the "public mind" the consciousness of the commonwealth, founded on well-informed, clear-thinking citizenship, that is not easily led astray by vicious leaders or confused sophistries. The public mind is the greatest national asset.—Industrial Review.



Use the Phone for Barn Lumber

All materials entering into the construction of a Barn can be bought for less now than in some time past—and for less, we believe, than they can be secured for later.

So why not get ready to take the proper care of this season's crops by providing ample barn room.

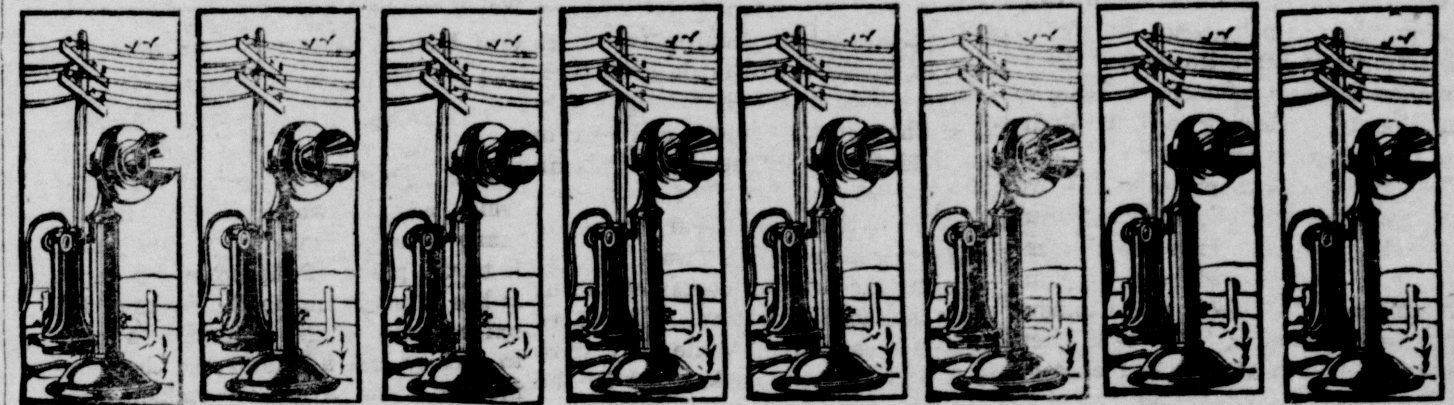
Your stock, too, will thrive better if well protected from the storms.

We will gladly figure with you on any style barn that you wish to build. Many plans are on file in our office. Drop in and look them over. Any time is a convenient time for us.

YOUNG'S LUMBER YARD

Phone 192

Sikeston, Mo.



USE OF PULLETS AS BREEDERS IS QUESTIONED BY AUTHORITY

The hatching results for the season of 1923 were very poor throughout most parts of the United States. There are doubtless a number of contributing causes, and according to Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the causes of poor hatches has been the use from year to year of pullets as breeders.

In a general sense it is apparent that the hatchability of eggs depends upon the constitutional vigor of the breeding stock producing the eggs. If the breeders are healthy and vigorous and are kept in comfortable quarters, then the eggs should hatch well, providing the methods of incubation have been satisfactory. Taking the country as a whole, however, Dr. Jull believes that the hatching results from one season to another are not as good as might be expected.

The use of pullets as breeders may affect this situation in the following manner: The practice of using pullets as breeders frequently leads to the use of immature birds. In this way hatchery results are affected because the young pullets do not seem to have the abundance of constitutional vigor possessed by older birds. Moreover, all birds as pullets usually lay a smaller egg than as yearlings. Since the size of chick hatched depends to a considerable extent upon the size of the egg producing the chick, it is obvious that, as a rule, larger chicks are produced from the eggs of yearlings. Then again, it has been a matter of common observation among poultrymen that the chicks from yearlings are usually stronger and grow better than the chicks from pullets.

Another very important matter to which poultrymen should give more attention is the influence of forced feeding on hatchability. Many flocks of pullets are fed heavily throughout the fall and winter to induce heavy egg production, and then in the hatching season the eggs from these pullets are used for incubation purposes. This is a questionable practice, says Dr. Jull, since heavy egg production is a heavy strain upon the stamina of the hen and the eggs from birds that have been fed heavily are very apt to be low in hatching quality. Finally, it would seem that all factors seem to point to the use of yearling birds as breeders rather than pullets.

OH, CARRY ME BACK.

Oh, carry me back to the long, long ago, when we trusted Old Dobbin, so faithful and slow. He was lazy but steady, as sure as the fates, he wasn't compelled to wear license plates. And though fleetness and speed sometimes he might lack, he took us to town and then brought us back. If the roads were all muddy and slick from the rains, we never would stop to put on the chains, and when we were driving the old horse about, he never was known to have a blowout. No tack ever punctured his stout inner tubes, as we jogged along behind him like green country Reubs; and his spark plugs never were known to go wrong, and each cylinder hit as we jogged along. His clutch never slipped and here wasn't a hitch, and he never was known to slide off in a ditch. His bearings they never were known to get loose and his battery always had plenty of juice. He always was ready rom nose to flank, and we never stopped then to put gas in his tank. He could travel along in the darkness of night, without having to wear a pesky tail light. And no cop ever pinched us and then had us fined because he lacked license plates in front and behind. Yes, I long for the days when we had but few cares, before everything went to pay for re-

pairs and before everybody had stepped on the gas, and all of them trying each other to pass. O, I long for the days of the surrey and chaise, and the people of yore with their old-fashioned ways, when the saddle and bridle were not obsolete, and when now and then we walked with our feet; before the time came when the people, alas! use their feet only to step on the gas!—Montgomery News.

Yes, sir, the farmers of the Skeston District are cotton wild and they have a right to be, for many are making a bale and a half to the acre. The poorest there is will be a better paying crop than anything else grown for several years.

Londoners may soon be able to go to the Swiss Alps and back in the same day by a suggested new line of passenger airplanes.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Destroys Malarial Germs in the Blood. 60c

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing, my office offers you protection against any hazard:—death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burglary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

Wednesday Specials

On Sale at 9:00 A. M.

Bath Towels, 69c values
Extra heavy, large, 22x45 inch
a real bargain, each

39c

Pillow Cases, scalloped
A great value, each
Many other bargains

29c

WE SELL FOR LESS

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER
Sikeston, Missouri.

J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron
Old Metal of All Kinds
Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews'
Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

Frost Predicted This Week.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Cooler weather and north winds today caused Weather Forecaster O'Connor to predict the first frost of the season may be expected in the Southwest may be expected this week.

The long-familiar colored globes in chemists' windows were first displayed by the Moorish druggists of Arabia and Spain.

Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands
and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

**You, Too, Can Check on Your Savings**

If you will allow us to do your cleaning and pressing you will be able to have a nice sum in the bank as part of your clothing allowance. We actually save our customers dollars and cents in the long wearing qualities our work gives your clothes.

Phone 223

The Skeston Cleaning & Tailoring Co.

"Southeast Missouri's Finest"

KROGER'S
QUALITY STORE
SIKESTON, MO.

P. & G. SOAP 10 bars for **48c**

Country Club Flour 24-lb. sack **85c**

PURE LARD, per lb. **17c**

Country Club Bread loaf **8c**

VELVET CAKES each **10c**

BACON whole or half, lb. **22½c** | **HAMS** whole **26½c**

BANANAS per lb. **10½c** | **Chocolates** assorted per lb. **21c**

Chewing Gum Juicy Fruit, Spearmint, Double-mint, Beechnut, 3 packs for **10c**

Washboards each **59c** | **Creamonut** Oleo per lb. **25c**

Galvanized Buckets 28c | **Rice** per pound **7½c**

Bulk Oats per lb. **4½c** | **Soap** Army & Navy Hard-water Castile, bar **6½c**

Palmolive Soap per bar **7c** | **Pink Salmon** No. 1 tall can **15c**

Kroger Cakes Macaroon Snaps, per lb. **19c**
Vanilla Wafers, lb. **24c**
Soda Crackers, plain or salted, per pound **12c**

Cream Cheese per lb. **35c** | **Butter** Country Club per pound **53c**

Jar Apple Butter, quart jars **29c**

Bulk Apricots per lb. **16c** | **Kellogg's Bran** per pkg. **13c**

Bulk Spaghetti or Macaroni per pound **8½c**

Coffee French Brand, lb. **35c** | **Uneda Biscuits** per pkg. **5c**

Country Club Beans, 3 cans **29c**

A. Ray Smith, who has been in St. Louis and Chicago, returned home Friday.

The Russell-Bradley Missionary Society will meet Friday evening with Miss Burnice Tanner.

In Prague is a museum devoted to a collection of dress-fastening devices of all kinds and of all ages.

Miss Maggie Matthews, who is attending Marvin College at Fredericktown, spent the week end here.

Although some kinds of fungus are imbued with a deadly poison, no insect or bird ever falls a victim to them.

George Lee, who has been spending an extended vacation in Colorado and Kansas City, returned to Skeston last Thursday.

The fire chief makes a timely suggestion that, if followed, may save a great many alarms from being turned in. It is that every flue and chimney be examined and cleaned of the soot before fires are built. Twenty-five fires were laid to defective flues and burning soot falling on dry shingles. This is a good suggestion and should be given heed.

Harper & Harper, the H. & H. Grocers, have their stock, fixtures and good will to George Moun, who has taken charge. The Standard is sorry to see this reliable firm retire from the business field but wishes the retiring members good luck in whatever they undertake. We likewise wish Mr. Moun the same good patronage that has been accorded the retiring firm.

We invite you to a good dinner and supper Tuesday, October 9th at our mammoth carnival given in the White-Gresham cafe building. The local Catholic church members have arranged to entertain you both Tuesday and Wednesday, October 9th and 10th. There will be amusements, refreshments, guessing contests, candy and fancy tables, a doll house, a post-office, and many other attractions that you will enjoy. Prizes will be given for packages received at the post office, purchases made at the candy and doll houses if you hold the lucky number. An attendance prize given, and the Hope Chest given away. Come and bring the children and enjoy two days of fun and merriment, good "eats" and music.

Follow The Crowd!

Mammoth Carnival
October 9 and 10

Benefit of

St. Francis Xavier Church

New Cafeteria Bldg
230 Front St.

Parcel Post, Doll House, Fancy Booth, Rebecca's Well.

Attendance prize, \$5 in Gold. Handsome Hope Box, Skeston Band—a few of the many attractions that will be offered.

On Tuesday the best dinner and supper in town served.

Shed: Wednesday, Business Men's Night.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

After Every Meal

A universal custom that benefits everybody. Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package



THE FLAVOR LASTS

Philadelphia's public bathing beach is said to be the largest in the country. La Scala Theater, in Milan, Italy, is the second largest in Europe, seating 3,600.

Native bullock carts of Colombo, Ceylon, are being equipped with rubber tires.

The women of ancient Greece and Rome carried umbrellas, but the men never did.

Birmingham, Alabama, has a 27-story office building, which is the tallest in the South.

About 30,000 women are employed in the federal government offices in Washington.

More than 200 species of plants yield latex from which rubber may be obtained.

From 300,000 to 500,000 transient laborers pass through Chicago in a normal year.

Sheffield, England, is said to have the largest armor-grinding machine in the world.

Ampere was an acknowledged scientist and great mathematician at the age of 13.

Shark steak resembles in taste that of tender veal. Ostrich meat is similar to turkey.

Factories in Birmingham, England, produce something like 37,000,000 pins a day.

Long before the white men peopled America the cliff dwellers made pottery from clay.

To paint and otherwise renovate one of the big ocean liners costs half a million dollars.

Massage, introduced from the east, was known to ancient Roman and Greek physicians.

During 1921 twice as many men as women were killed in the United States by accidents.

During the last 75 years industrial growth in the United States has taken place to the extent of 5,600 per cent.

Using wireless amplifiers and a loud speaker to magnify the sound of heart beats is surgery's latest development.

The best American matting is made from slough grass, growing wild on the plains of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Barbary sheep is one of the thirst-resisting animals of Africa, and can exist for almost a week without drinking.

In Great Britain the age at which parties may legally bind themselves in marriage is 14 in the case of boys and 12 in that of girls.

Hawaii is a country of rainbows. Scarcely 24 hours pass without one or more of the celestial arches appearing above Honolulu.

A common superstition at one time was that magnetic mountains caused ships to fall to pieces by drawing from them their iron nails.

The use of black powder has been discontinued at all coal mines in the Matanuska field in Alaska and less dangerous explosives substituted.

One of the most famous fishing-grounds in the world, the Dogger Bank in the North Sea, is said to be falling off as a source of supply.

Seaweed found on the shores of the Orkney Islands, contains a certain chemical which, combined with coal dust, makes a very successful fuel.

Telegraphs in Uganda are not always reliable, as the natives covet and often cut down the copper wire for making into bracelets and necklaces.

The largest smokable cigar ever made was presented to an American politician. It was 28 inches in length and weighed more than five pounds.

Nineteen thousand insects are required to make one pound of cochineal dye. Only the bodies of the females are used. They are wingless and each one produces over 1,000 young, which spread over the plants rapidly.

There are 347,000 more milk cows on farms in this country on January 1, 1923, than there were one year previous, Department of Agriculture figures show.

Weathering of the natural great stone face on a rock, on the Lehigh University campus is said to have brought out the profile resemblance to George Washington.

Low priced substitutes for hard rubber are made from corn cobs.

HAZEL STUBBS

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Office in Scott County Mill Co. Bldg.
Phones—Office 138; Residence 135

ALBRITTON & FARRIS

Furniture, Undertaking & Floral Co.

J. B. ALBRITTON

Embalmer

Open Day or Night

Flowers for all Occasions

Day phone 17

Night phones 111 or 518

for Economical Transportation

for Economical Transportation



NEW PRICES

\$395.00

For The Chassis

Prices of all Superior Models as Follows

Commercial Chassis	\$395	2-Pas. Utility Coupe	\$640
2-Passenger Roadster	\$490	5-Passenger Sedan	\$795
5-Passenger Touring	\$495	Light Delivery	\$495

Utility Express Truck Chassis \$550

All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

Louis C. Erdmann

Sikeston

CHEVROLET

Missouri

On Antelope Island, near Salt Lake City, there is a herd of some 10,000 buffalo.

The worker bee lives six months, the drone four months, and the female bee four years.

The Thames at Charing Cross contains a proportion of salt water for several hours at each high tide.

Finger prints of criminals are sent by telegraph all over Italy by a simple invention, involving the use of from 300 to 400 numbered squares.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that many copper mines are timbered with rosewood, and mahogany is ordinarily used for locomotive fuel.

Dr. P. M. Malcolm has moved his office from the McCoy-Tanner building to the Malcolm building on Front Street. He now has the best equipped office rooms of any physician and surgeon in Southeast Missouri.

London, England, has several underground rivers, one of them being known as the Tigris. This is supposed to have been a ditch, widened by Chanute, to enable the Danish vessels to sail around the fortifications of the Thames to Kensington.

Miss Letha Scott spent the week end in Dexter with relatives.

Miss Margaret Wilkins of Morehouse visited in Skeston Saturday.

T. W. Stehlin of Gillespie, Ill., was in town Saturday looking after his business interests here.

Miss Anna Clayton of Kalamazoo, Mich., arrived Saturday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Robert Law.

Salamanders, small creatures not unlike newts, have been made to change the sex by alternately feeding and starving them.

Queen Alexandria, the mother of King George V of England, in her thoughtfulness for birds, has a tree on the grounds of her home on which in cold weather nuts, fruit and odd scraps of food acceptable to birds are tied to the branches.

Although the buildings and equipment at Camp Dix, one of the army cantonments used during the war, cost several million dollars, the War Department has sold three-fifths of the structures at auction for \$194,100. The buildings will be razed and the lumber and furnishings sold.

Pork and other animal fats are being replaced with cheaper substitutes in Germany as a result of financial and industrial condition. Prospects are reported as unfavorable for large imports of American lard. A good demand for American bacon, however, is anticipated, as it can be bought cheaper than the Dutch product.

The Woman's Club will have their opening meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. M. Stallcup at 2:30.

SAVED SICK SPELLS

Black-Draught Found Valuable by a Texas Farmer, Who Has Known Its Usefulness Over 30 Years.

Naples, Texas.—"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for years—I can safely say for more than 30 years," declares Mr. H. H. Cromer, a substantial, well-known farmer, residing out from here on Route 3.

"I am 43 years old, and when a small boy I had indigestion and was puny and my folks gave me a liver regulator. Then Black-Draught was advertised and we heard of it.

"I began to take Black-Draught, and have used it, when needed, ever since. I use Black-Draught now in my home, and certainly recommend it for any liver trouble.

"I have given it a thorough trial, and after thirty years can say Black-Draught is my stand-by. It has saved me many sick spells."

Mr. Cromer writes that he is "never out of Black-Draught," and says several of his neighbors prefer it to any other liver medicine. "I always recommend Black-Draught to my friends," he adds.

This valuable, old, powdered liver medicine is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and has none of the bad effects so often observed from the use of calomel, or other powerful mineral drugs.

Be sure to get the genuine, Thedford's. NC-145

A Remedy for Piles

Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

UNJUST RESULTS OF MONEY PLANS

Unsound Currency Gives Sellers
Unfair Advantage Over the
Producers.

EXPERT EXPLAINS MONEY

Points Out Dangers in So-Called
Energy Dollars—Other
Plans Exposed.

How demagogues are using false doctrines of so-called "sound money" to give themselves or the class they represent unfair advantages at the expense of real producers is exposed in the Journal of the American Bankers Association by H. Parker Willis, expert on the money question.

"There is no subject in which name more crimes against truth have been committed than that of 'sound currency,'" Mr. Willis says. "The term is always resorted to by demagogues. At the present moment there seems to be a danger that it will be used by a potential presidential candidate as representing the 'platform' upon which he expects to run. There is no question that more nearly and directly touches the immediate welfare of every class in the community."

Purpose of Money

Primary functions of money and currency, it is explained, are to serve as a means of exchanging goods and as a means of measuring the value of goods. Mr. Willis continues:

"Demagogues and those who are disposed to mislead the public for various ulterior reasons have succeeded in disseminating an entirely different view of the purpose of money. Some of them contend that the soundest or best currency is that which is so arranged as to bring about a 'fair' redistribution of wealth. They want a constantly depreciating currency—one which keeps playing into the hands of the seller of goods, by enabling him to count confidently upon higher prices in terms of money so that he pays the producer from whom he has obtained them less and less. IT IS A STRANGE THING THAT THIS KIND OF CURRENCY IS OFTEN HIGHLY PRAISED OR FAVORED BY THE PRODUCER HIMSELF, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT HE IS THE GREATEST SUFFERER FROM IT."

Energy Currency

There is another popular view of sound currency which aims to base it upon "natural products" or "natural forces"—usually it is true, specifying products or forces which have been monopolized or can be controlled by the advocate of such currency. Thus from time to time there have been schemes to issue a currency based upon or protected by farm products stored in warehouses or occasionally representing "units of energy" or horse power.

The rulers of Soviet Russia at one time attempted to introduce a currency representing "labor time," each man receiving a check representing the number of hours of time he had put in at work, while goods themselves were to be valued in terms of hours of production time. Thus one man who put in an hour's time in street cleaning received the same control over goods as he who put in an hour's time at surgery. The theory was that this kind of "sound" currency enabled the "poor man" to get a larger supply of goods.

"The trouble was that when those who could perform a certain kind of labor were not paid in proportion to their effort they stopped making goods. So it was not very long in Russia before the sound currency which was issued in favor of the poor man had brought it about that the poor man could not buy anything with the currency. This was an unfortunate kind of 'soundness.' We do not want something like it in the United States today, yet very similar proposals are now being made in a good many quarters that ought to know better," says Mr. Willis.

FACTS ABOUT CHECKS

A bank check is a written order on a bank by one of its depositors to pay a specified sum to another party. This instrument must be dated, the amount written in full in the body, and signed the same as the depositor's signature appears on the bank signature card and ledger sheet.

A check is payable on demand, provided it is not dated ahead. If dated ahead it becomes a promise to pay, the same as a note or acceptance, payable on some future date. United States revenue stamps are required on a check dated ahead, at the rate of 2 cents per hundred dollars, or fraction thereof.

In case a check carries two different figures, that is \$200 in the figures and "Two Hundred Dollars" in the written part of the body of the check, the latter, or part in writing, always controls.

A check made out to a person "or order," requires identification, and the party presenting the same must assure the bank that he is the payee. A check to a person "or bearer" is payable to the one presenting it at the bank, but a certain amount of identification is necessary, for the bank reserves the right to know that he is entitled to receive the funds.

VALUE OF COTTON SEED IS \$150,000 YEARLY

Chemistry Makes Veritable Gold Mine
of Formerly Useless Article.

New York, October 2.—Huge piles of cotton seed that formerly rotted on the ground or found their way into the rivers and creeks to clog them, formed a problem that worried farmers and ginners in the South sixty years ago. Cotton seed was an apparently useless by-product of the South's greatest industry. No one had discovered that it possessed the slightest economic value. Some of it, a very small proportion, was fed to cattle.

At present the value of products obtained from cotton seed in this country is in excess of \$150,000,000 annually. The one-time nuisance has become a veritable gold mine of enormous importance in the prosperity of the cotton states and of wide diversity

in its uses.

The magnitude of the loss suffered by the South in the failure to discover earlier the possibilities of cotton seed can hardly be computed. It can be understood in a degree when it is considered that the seed represents two-thirds of the cotton crop and the cotton itself only one-third.

The utilization of cotton seed is only one of the hundreds of contributions made by chemicals and chemists to the wealth of the world—contributions that increase continually as the results of laboratory research and experiments.

The manufactured articles that trace their source back to cotton seed include many of the necessities and comforts of modern life. Mattresses stuffed with cotton seed linters. Eggs are fried in hydrogenated cotton seed oil or other substitutes derived from the seed. Dishes and soiled napkins are cleansed with soap probably con-

taining cotton-seed oil as an ingredient, and the sink and kitchen floor are brightened and rubbed up with washing compound, a cotton-seed derivative. The noonday luncheon may include canned tuna fish or sardines, which have been packed in cotton-seed oil.

The lady of the house uses a celluloid comb made of a combination of nitrated cotton linters and camphor. She may garb herself completely in garments of artificial silk made from nitrated cotton linters. If it is house-painting time she may write a note to the painter on paper made from cotton-seed linters. The chances are that the rooms will be painted with a tar residue derived, after many intermediate steps, from cotton seed.

Automobiles are cushioned with artificial leather made by coating cotton fabric with a mixture of castor oil and nitrated cotton linters. A detour in the road may mean that the

highway is being repaired through the aid of dynamite, made through nitrating glycerin, which in turn is a by-product obtained when soap is made from such vegetable oils as cotton-seed oil.

The roast beef or the juicy steak of the evening meal may come from an animal fattened on cotton-seed and meal. The French fried potatoes may have been fried in cotton-seed cooking oil, and the salad may be garnished with a dressing made from cotton-seed salad oil.

A single pair of sparrows and a nest of young ones consume about 3000 insects in a week.

It is perhaps not generally known that whales acquire barnacles the same ships, but the kind of barnacle is different. The barnacles on whales do not seem to cause much discomfort and probably no whale will ever go into dry dock to be scraped.

DROP KICK WINS FOR SKESTON FOOTBALL TEAM

The Skeston Bulldogs defeated the Morehouse eleven at Morehouse Friday afternoon by a score of 10 to 6, in a hard fought contest. The Morehouse team, the second year in football, put up a tough scrap and Skeston had all she could do to win.

Morehouse took the lead by scoring a touchdown in the opening quarter on a forward pass intercepted by Wilkins, and Skeston scored when Lancaster went over the line for a touchdown a short time later.

The two teams battled then until the last half when Ray Marshall for Skeston dropkicked a field goal from the 35-yard line at a difficult angle.

Nearly every man on the Skeston team is a new man and they are putting in strenuous hours in practice to hold some of the tried teams they will have to play during the season.

EDISON-FORD PLAN'S ATTACK ON INTEREST

Abolition of Rent No More Plausible
Than Abolition of Pay
on Loans, Expert Shows.

It is no more unreasonable to pay interest on a loan of money than to pay rent on a house, declares William T. Foster, Director of the Pollack Foundation for Economic Research, in exposing the fallacy of the attack on interest charges by Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison in their commodity money scheme to do away with the present financial system. Mr. Foster's argument is reviewed in the present article which is one of a series prepared by the American Bankers Association.

"The Ford-Edison commodity money plan is regarded as a step toward the abolition of all interest charges," Mr. Foster says. "Interest," says the Dearborn Independent, "is a tax that few ancient tyrants would have dared impose. Interest in actual modern practice is a contrivance whereby all production is taxed by parasites, and whereby money is given a supremacy over men, material and management which it cannot sustain."

Renting Money

"But is there really anything more terrible about paying for the use of money than about paying for the use of anything else? Suppose a farmer finds himself in need of a harvesting machine, and without enough money to buy one. In that case he can either borrow a machine of Neighbor Brown or borrow money and buy a machine. The farmer would consider it right to pay in some way for the use of the machine. Why should he expect to borrow money—which is honored in the markets in payment for the same machine—without paying for the use of the money?"

"Now let us suppose that the farmer uses the machine so successfully that he saves a thousand dollars. With that money he can buy a farm and he can let Neighbor Brown have the use of it. Neighbor Brown naturally would expect to pay rent. Instead of buying the farm, however, he could lend the thousand dollars to his neighbor in order that his neighbor might buy the farm. In that case Neighbor Brown should expect to pay for the rent of the money. All this seems clear. When the transactions are as simple as these it is plain that there is just as great propriety in charging for the use of money as in charging for the use of things that money will buy."

Loaned Money Builds a School

"We may assume, however, that the farmer does not want to buy land and Neighbor Brown does not want to borrow money. In that case the farmer deposits his thousand dollars in a bank and the bank pays him interest for the use of his money. But the bank can pay interest only if it makes profitable use of his money. Now the bank finds that the city needs a high-school building, and has decided to borrow enough money to construct it. In order to obtain the money the city has issued bonds, each of which is a promise to pay one thousand dollars at a specified date, and interest in the meantime at a specified rate. The bank buys one of these bonds. Thus the farmer has had a part in providing the city with a school building; and the farmer has just as much right to expect interest for the use of his money as though he had loaned the money directly or indirectly to Neighbor Brown."

"CAPITALISTS"—AND DON'T KNOW IT

A good many people who rail against capital are beating their own backs. Some are savings bank depositors; some have shares in building and loan associations; some have bought a liberty bond; some have ordered a stock of goods for their store. All of them, without knowing it, have performed a great miracle, for they have turned the work of their hands or their brains into a new product which, while it helps them, is helping thousands of others. Every one of them is a capitalist as most of us are—unless we are tramps or paupers or ne'er-do-wells—and we may well be proud of the name. For capitalism, instead of being the devilish invention of a few selfish interests, is the great material force that has lifted millions from poverty, degradation and slavery.

Like other human institutions, capital can be abused. So, too, can eyesight and health and education and love. Part of America's great job is to remedy and prevent such abuses. Sane people, however, do not cut off their feet to get rid of their corns.

Capital is today's surplus. It is what gives us a better start tomorrow than we had today. If we don't save it, we don't have it, and when we have it, it is useless until it is put to work.

If thrift is right, then it is right that people should acquire funds as the result of their industry and self-denial. But money that is merely hoarded is like water that becomes stagnant; it is harmful, not helpful. When money is put to work, it is like water power; it turns the wheels of industry, increases employment and raises the general level of comfort.

When every producer can create a surplus and that surplus can be gathered into a common fund and put to work for the common good we shall have reached an ideal condition.—From "The Greatest Family in the World."

AUCTION

HOGS AND COWS

AT THE

McCord Brothers Auction Barn

SIKESTON, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1923

50-- Spotted Poland Chinas --50

of the well-known herd of

Beverly Glen Farm



30 bred Gilts and Sows, due to farrow in the next 15 to 20 days and 20 spring Boars and Gilts. All registered or eligible to registry. Don't fail to attend this great sale, as you will have an unusual opportunity to get some real bargains in purebred hogs.

20--Fresh Milk Cows--20

Holsteins and Jerseys

The Holsteins are the well known Dairy Cows of Wade Sitzes, who is going out of the Dairy business. Here is a rare opportunity for someone to buy a fine lot of Cows and to go into the Dairy business. The Jerseys are as good as money can buy.

Don't Forget the Cow and the Sow—They Make You Money While You Sleep

J. F. Cox and R. A. McCord

McCord Bros. Auctioneers.

A. C. Sikes, Clerk

FURNITURE FOR SALE! PRICE OF COTTON HERE AND ELSEWHERE

From 5-room Flat—All New

Fine Living Room Set
2 bed room sets
1 dining room set
1 kitchen set
Rugs, curtains and shades

Call Mr. Meyer, Heggeler Ice
Cream Co. Phone 180.

Limestone crushed to the size of sand grains may be used as a substitute for sand in mortar and wall plaster.

Since June 1 the metric system has been used by the Russian postal and telegraph offices, and on January 1, 1927, it will become obligatory in all branches of the business, according to reports from Moscow.

An unsterilized milk can yielded 16,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing in United States Department of Agriculture experiments after being held twenty-four hours under conditions similar to those encountered in shipment and hauling.

There has been a great deal said in and around Charleston as to the price being paid for cotton. It has been charged that the gins here, and the buyers who have come here to buy cotton who are connected in nowise with any of the local concerns are paying less than at other places in this community or section of the State. It is also charged that more is paid at East Prairie than here by one concern.

Investigation has shown that many towns are making these same complaints. The fact is that most, if not all, of the claims have no basis, are untrue and that there is no difference in the price being paid unless the market fluctuations demand it. We have heard right along that Charleston is paying a lower price than any of the surrounding towns. It was said that Sikeston was paying 10 cents, Malden and New Madrid the same while lower down in the State the price was 11 1/2 cents per pound while 9 cents was being paid here.

The Times has made an effort to get at the bottom of this and give its readers the information as we have found conditions. The cotton market here is governed entirely by the price in

Memphis, Tenn., and that by Liverpool and the demand of the mills in the East. Monday's market opened at 28.66, and closed at 28.63, 3 points off for the day. Tuesday, October 2, opened at 28.99 and quickly went to 29.55, a gain of 92 points. Inquiry revealed that the ginner's report had been issued and the price soared because it showed a greater shortage than estimated from a previous report. Then the Government report was issued which estimated the yield in excess of eleven million bales. This did not compare with the ginner's estimate and the price dropped 135 points, to 28.20 and then went to 28.02 another loss of 18 points or a total of 153 points from the high caused by the ginner's report. It reacted and closed 28.25, a net loss of 38 points Mondays' close.

One can readily see how the local prices could differ. The fluctuations in price had been large and the market wild for that particular day. Buyers must keep up with the markets, and they receive them by wire or telephone, or both, almost hourly. Cotton is quite a different commodity than wheat or corn. More people have been bankrupt speculating in cotton than in all grains, and some have become wealthy. The price had varied in some instances not anything in comparison with the claims made.

It came to our attention that there was another phase as to the prices being paid for cotton not only on the local market but others. The gins and other buyers were paying 9 cents for cotton this week. One grower reported that he had received 9 1/4 and this spread rapidly and when being told by a third or fourth party he "did not remember whether it was 9 1/4 or 9 1/2 cents per pound, but thought it was the latter." This was handed around until it was 9 1/2 cents for a certainty, but in fact it was 9 1/4 cents and this was paid by a merchant who was anxious to get an account wiped off his books. It is not unusual for such things to occur. Business houses know that cotton is cash; they know that with the present price of cotton that a quarter of a cent more paid by them on account or in trade can be done without any loss to them whatever, and so the claims are thus made that cotton buyers are trying to take advantage of the growers. This may be true in isolated cases but it is not general so far as we have been able to ascertain.

An interesting incident is herewith given to illustrate this. The Sikeston Standard published an editorial in its Friday issue of last week that Sikeston buyers were paying 8 1/2 cents whereas 10 1/2 was being paid at other towns in that section. We are herewith reproducing the article. We commended Bro. Blanton, editor, for its publication but we did not know all the whys and wherefores of it then. We found the claims being made here were just the same but that Sikeston was paying 10 cents while 8 1/2 was being paid here. Here's the editorial: "The Standard editor has no cotton to sell, neither is he in the market to buy. If he had cotton to sell he would take it to the market paying the highest price. This is human nature and common sense. Nearly every town in Southeast Missouri has cotton buyers and are paying more for cotton in the seed than is being paid in Sikeston. This is death to the hopes of most Sikestonians who had expected we would lead as a cotton market. Many are hauling their cotton to other points to sell and there they are spending their money. Wednesday four loads at one time left Sikeston for New Madrid because they could get a much better price. As high as 10 1/4c was paid for cotton Wednesday in another town, but the price in Sikeston was but 8 1/2c. The retail merchants of Sikeston should make an effort to get cotton buyers to come here who will pay as much as can be paid elsewhere. Somebody tell us what is the cause."

Evidently someone or many took exception to the Standard's editorial. Criticism was made and the publisher was told "that is was damn poor advertising for Sikeston." The publisher readily agreed that it was but that "it was no fault of The Standard." He goes further and states "the price will be higher in Sikeston, or equal to what is being paid in other towns from now on. If this is so, the first truth is worth the criticism."

It has occurred to us that we newspaper men do not always get the straight "dope." Also that the fluctuations in the price governs and accordingly is responsible for the difference in price being paid. Then there are other reasons why the price could differ and that some people sometimes vary from the narrow path of veracity, and the only difference in the price being paid is in one's mind.

The Times takes this position that it wants the cotton growers to get every cent that their product is worth; this is true of all other products of the farm. The Lord knows they need it as badly as any one and more so. If Charleston cotton buyers are not paying what they can, or not as much as

the buyers elsewhere, where the same freight rates obtain, they are to be censured, but we feel that they are doing so in view of the article above reproduced and the fact that the price to be paid cannot be based on the price paid for one or several loads by merchants who have a mortgage on the crop or accounts to collect from the grower. Reports as to the price being paid elsewhere are not always true. They are exaggerated in some instances and sometimes for a purpose. One cannot always believe what one hears. —Charleston Times.

Six thousand tons of Alberta coal will be sold in Toronto at \$12 a ton. This price compares with \$15.50 asked for United States anthracite there, or \$3.50 less a ton.

Rich Coat of Pile Fabric



High pile fabrics have a luxurious quality that charms the eye, and a light warm, soft touch that endears them to their wearers. They appear in many variations, in the new coats for winter, almost always accompanied by collar and cuffs, and sometimes trimmings, of fur. A rich example is pictured in dark brown with fox collar and cuffs. It fastens with a handsome clasp and is lined with plain crepe.

CITY TAXES ARE NOW DUE

Real Estate, Personal, Merchant and Poll Taxes including Cemetery Lot Assessments are now due and payable at my office at the

CITY HALL

Beginning October 10, 1923, I will be ready to collect the above-named 1923 City Taxes, so call at my office NOW and find out if you owe taxes and do not know it. After December 31, 1923, all taxes unpaid become delinquent under the law and are subject to interest and penalty.

This is a Notice to All City Tax Payers, so call early and get your receipt before the rush starts. Don't wait until it is too late and be forced to pay extra costs.

S. N. SHEPHERD
CITY COLLECTOR

"When" Winter Comes

YOU want the same satisfactory performance from your car that you have enjoyed all summer.

You want the same instant starting—the same quick get-away—the same smooth acceleration—the same sustained pulling power—and racing speed when you need it.

You will get them if you

Use Red Crown

The High-Grade Gasoline

Red Crown gasoline is designed to sustain and justify all the claims of service made by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It is a dependable agent, rendering such a satisfactory service year in and year out as to have become essential to the domestic and commercial life of millions of people in the Middle West.

You can depend on your car—summer or winter—if you have Red Crown in the tank—and you can get Red Crown everywhere.

It will contribute more pleasure to your winter motoring than any other single factor.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway and E. Malone St.
J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.
Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.
Sikeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor St.
Alsop Garage, Matthews, Mo.
Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)



Sikeston, Mo.

Seed Corn Warning.

"Make not less than \$10 per hour by picking your seed corn before gathering time and before killing frost comes," is the warning admonition of Secretary Jewell Mayes of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, who further says that in many fields corn is not ripening for seed nearly so well as in some years.

Where heavy rains have continued the maturing of the corn has been hindered. If a cold snap were to come immediately, freezing the corn, first class seed corn would be at a big premium.

Besides, the farmer who selects his seed corn by going through his field before frost always earns as much as \$10 per hour for that special work.

A Stinging Retort.

There was a determined look in the young lady's eye as she marched into the optician's shop.

"I want a pair of glasses immediately," she said. "Good strong ones. I won't be without them for another day."

"Good strong ones?"

"Yes, please. I was out in the country yesterday and I made a very painful blunder which I have no wish to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook an entire stranger for an old friend, perhaps?"

"No, nothing of the sort. I mistook a bumblebee for a blackberry!" —Pearson's Weekly.

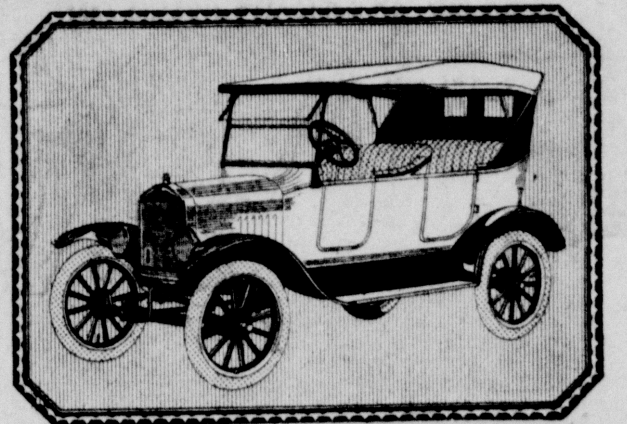
Thirty Holstein-Friesian cattle recently were shipped from Madison, Wisconsin, to Japanese breeders. These cattle were bought through the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the state Holstein association. They will be used to establish herds in the Orient.

Importations of large quantities of meat and dairy products to Palestine seems likely to continue for many years, according to present conditions there. Just now 350,000 goats and fewer than 50,000 cattle constitute the source of milk and meat for that country.

In the center of the Grand Central railroad station in New York City, adjoining the tracks, is a large vegetable garden where corn, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables are making excellent growth, despite the enormous traffic that daily passes by.

When one enters the Grand Central station in the biggest city in the United States one scarcely expects to bump into a flourishing garden, but New York City is filled with such contrasts. Fifth Avenue, on which the aristocracy lives, ends in a sum.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



New Touring Car

Looking at the new touring car from the side, you are at once favorably impressed with the effect of longer, more graceful lines secured by enlarging the cowl and raising the radiator.

Slanting windshield and one-man top lend material aid in giving the entire car a lower, more stylish appearance.

An apron connecting the radiator with the fender skirts is also a decided improvement.

A comfort feature much appreciated by owners, is the additional leg room provided by the enlargement of the cowl.

Allow us to show you the entire line of new Ford cars now on display in our show room.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

Stubbs Motor Co. Inc.

Ford
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS



Wash the Electric Way

It the economical, practical, easy and up-to-date way to handle one of the hardest household tasks.

We will be pleased to demonstrate any of the several models which we have on display. The time and work it will save you proves the advantage of buying soon.

Missouri Public Utilities Company

Mrs. William Holloway of Charleston spent the latter part of the week in Sikeston visiting friends.

Mrs. Cora Simpson and F. J. Wilkerson of Charleston were in Sikeston on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woods returned Sunday from an automobile tour in Kansas.

Oil sufficient to fill a canal 50 feet deep and 50 feet wide extending from New York City to San Francisco has been taken from the earth since the first recorded production. Production has been sufficient to fill 10 billion barrels. Of this the United States has produced 6½ billion barrels or 65 per cent of the total. Russia has produced 20 per cent of the total and Mexico 10 per cent.

Europe's armies today, according to reliable information, contain 2 million fewer soldiers than they did in 1913. Still the armies are large. Reports indicate 3,917,949 men were under arms in all European countries December 31, 1922. The cost of maintaining armies, however, is much greater. In 1913 France expended 983 million francs and in 1922 her military expenditure totaled 4,190 million francs. The army in 1922 contained only 45,000 more than in 1913.

The KITCHEN CABINET

More living becomes real life when it becomes sacrificial. We begin to operate with vital forces when we cross the border into the land of sacrifice.
—Dr. J. H. Jowett.

FOOD AND DIET

Many people find eggs hard to digest because they are improperly cooked. Fried eggs should never be served to anyone who has not a good digestion. Eggs soft boiled, so called, are soft in the center and tough and overcooked next the shell. Eggs should never be boiled. Drop them into boiling water, a pint to an egg, cover closely and the degree of hardness will depend upon the length of time they are in the water. Thirty minutes will produce an egg with a meaty yolk and a white that is tender and perfectly cooked.

Sugar on fruits should not be eaten by those subject to rheumatism. Too much meat is the great American dietary evil.

White bread is not the best of food though it may be called the staff of life. It is lacking in vitamins, but does supply energy, as do potatoes if cooked without their jackets. Cooked in their jackets they supply many minerals.

Unvaried diet is often the cause of stomach trouble. Food that looks attractive, smells and tastes attractive, causes the saliva to flow at once and the gastric juices begin to secrete and flow. The reason music is used in many hotels is to give pleasure to the diner. It arouses pleasant emotions and is fully as important as agreeable food. Pleasant conversation, good company are both invaluable aids to digestion. Anger and shock checks the flow of the digestive juices in just the same ratio that pleasure and laughter increases it.

Professor McCullom, now of Johns Hopkins, tells us that liver and kidneys are more nearly complete foods than lean meat of any kind which is lacking in calcium, sodium, chlorine and the three types of vitamins.

Green leaves, such as lettuce, celery, water cress, cabbage, turnip tops, spinach, contain the vitamins necessary for health and growth. The strictly vegetarian diet, however, is not good. We need fresh milk and milk products with the green leaves to keep the body in good health.

Nellie Maxwell

SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

D. C. McLees to Grant Wolff, lots 19, 20, block 2 Hilleman 2d addition Illmo, \$50.

A. Baudendistel to R. L. Smith, lots 19, 20 block D Fornfelt, \$600.

A. Baudendistel to Louis Keesee, lot 8 block 1 Dohogne addition Fornfelt, \$1300.

E. H. Moore to W. H. Filkins, lots 17, 17 block 6 Hardy & Keeley addition Fornfelt, \$1500.

D. M. Reed to Chas. Gammon, lots 21, 22 block 7 Lightner addition Illmo, \$3000.

S. S. Davis to Arnold Traubitz, lots 1, 2 block 2 vanduser, \$400.

G. B. Greer to J. P. Schmitt 129.062 acres 3-26-13, \$1.

Wylie & Packwood to Leonard Shackles, lot 12 block 18 Chaffee, \$1975.

Leonard Shackles to Wylie & Packwood, lot 12 block 30 Chaffee, \$500.

Lee Welman to J. S. Smith, lot 15 Benton, \$1.

Frank Amrhein to Wylie & Packwood, lot 11 block 17; lot 10 block 24 Chaffee, \$300.

Edward Sewartz to Allen Kimmell, lots 1, 2 block 7 Wells addition Fornfelt, \$80.

W. B. Finch to J. E. Kinkhead, lots 13, 14 block 7 Dohogne 2d addition Fornfelt, \$300.

O. G. Gossow to N. D. Huffman, lots 23, 24 block 34 Chaffee, \$1000.

S. S. Davis to Frank Davis, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 block 1 Woodward addition Vanduser, \$1.

Hattie Conrad to Monroe Cravens, lots 2, 3 block 1 Sikes 3d addition to Sikeston, \$2500.

A. J. Matthews & Co., to Second Baptist Church, Sikeston, (Col.) lot 1 block 1 outblock 53, \$300.

Andrew Scherer to Matilda Schoen, land in 31-29-14, \$5850.

Paul Scheurenberg to National Stock Yards National Bank, 104 acres 12-27-12, \$100.

J. R. Whitaker heirs to J. D. Bowman, lot 1 block 1 McGraw 2d addition Oran, \$1.

E. H. Smith, Jr., to J. J. Wehling, lot 12 and east half lot 11 block 7 Loy addition Chaffee, \$150.

C. D. Whitmire to Ray Shores, lot 20 block 7 Chaffee, \$800.

James and Benjamin Hutchason to Roy Mackley, 109.97 acres 6-27-15, \$1400.

Chas. Allen and Omega Eaton to J. W. Eaton, ½ interest lot 17 block 35 McCoy-Tanner 7th addition Sikeston \$150.

A. J. Matthews & Co. to J. G. Russell, east half lot 12, all lot 13 block 5 Sikeston, \$100.—Benton Democrat.

Miss Emma Ogilvie, who is teaching school at Armer, spent the week end at home.

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the Morehouse School, spent the week end in Sikeston with Mrs. Davis.

Two houses on Swastika Ranch, owned by C. O. Walker, and one house in the same neighborhood, belonging to F. R. Patterson, of this city, were burned at the same hour one night last week. All circumstances indicate that the fires were incendiary origin and were burned for the purpose of preventing the importation of negroes to assist in picking the cotton crop.

Rewards aggregating more than one thousand dollars have been offered for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of the offence. Other depredations have been committed in the same locality previous to the burning of the houses, and many of the landowners of the community are determined that the reign of lawlessness must stop.—Dexter Messenger.

Modish Tailored Frocks



One excellent reason for the popularity of cloth utility frocks appears in the picture above. This smart model presents the advantages of a military collar, bell sleeves and braid embroidery. The skirt has a box plait down the front and reveals a narrow inset of satin, in a contrasting color, at the sides, emphasized by rows of small buttons and satin faces the collar, sleeves and revers.

Several of the young people of Sikeston attended the dance at New Madrid Friday night.

On the banks of the Skomish river, near Bremerton, Washington, is a cherry tree said to be in its ninety-first season of fruition. The cherry tree is more than six feet through at the base and the branches are estimated to cover 5000 square feet.

Four cents a day is spent by the ordinary American to clothe his feet. Last year 330 million pairs of shoes were made in the United States. They sold at wholesale for 1,100 million dollars, and the retail selling price totaled 1,500 million dollars. It is estimated that 100 million users spend \$15 apiece for shoes during the year.

Since 1859, the beginning of the oil industry in the United States, 614,000 wells have been drilled. The derricks used in this development, if all were standing today in one section, would create a veritable forest of timber and steel. Billions of dollars have been invested in the oil industry in the last 64 years.

Electricity lights the homes of 111 million persons in all parts of the world. The United States leads all nations, with 39 million persons, or 36.5 per cent of the population living in electrically lighted dwellings. One would not expect that Japan ranks second in number of persons having electric lights in their homes, but 29 million Japanese enjoy this modern convenience. On a percentage basis Canada leads all nations, with a mark of 38.3 per cent.

"A man on a horse rode up to a drug store. He had a wildcat tucked under his arm, a panther was trailing at the end of his lariat and in his hand was alive rattle snake he was using as a whip," according to the way it was told to the Beloit, Kas., Call. "He called to the proprietor and said he wanted a quart of wood alcohol and a pint of carbolic acid as a chaser, to quench his thirst. "Who are you?" asked the druggist. "Haven't you been reading the papers?" was the reply.

"Governor Walton has run all us cake-eaters out of Oklahoma.—K. C. Journal.

Prickly pear has infested more than 6 million acres of rich agricultural lands in New South Wales, Australia. Two years ago only 3½ million acres were infested. In Queensland district 23 million acres have been ruined.

The date of the first Olympiad is 776 B. C.

BLYTHESVILLE COMPRESS & WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFER YOU SPACE FOR

50,000 Bales of Cotton

which is 25 per cent more space than it had last season. Our recent fire destroyed one small outlying shed, but we can still store 50,000 bales.

Send your cotton to the old reliable

BLYTHESVILLE COMPRESS & WAREHOUSE CO.

Blythesville, Arkansas

CASH FOR YOUR COTTON

We have opened a special Cotton Department, under the supervision of Mr. Urey Hayden, a well-known cotton expert.

He will buy or bid on your cotton in the seed.

See him before selling. It will pay you, as we allow best possible prices.

The Scott County Milling Company - Sikeston, Mo.

Better Values for Your Money



That's the feeling you have when you come here and slip into one of our Special Value Suits.

Style, Quality and Tailoring

The kind that proves its worth when a suit has been put to the test—is the kind we give in our Special Value Suits at

\$19.75 to \$35.00

Some with two pants

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

Bring Broadway to Your Own Home

Push back the chairs and table, roll up the rugs and have an evening of real dancing to the music of New York's famous dancing orchestras.

Edison Records Re-Creat every catchy variation and tone-shading so faithfully that you might easily imagine yourself actually on the Great White Way—and the Edison Laboratories constantly give you a choice of the latest hits by the practice of immediate release of new records.

The Lair Company

at Hardwick's Variety Store, Sikeston

COTTON GROWERS
TO VISIT ARKANSAS

The officers of the Missouri Cotton Growers' Association and members of the Board of Directors will attend the Board meeting of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association on Tuesday, October 16th, at Little Rock. They will return from Little Rock and hold the Board meeting of the Missouri Association at New Madrid on Thursday, October 18th. The following members of the Board of Directors will make the trip to Little Rock: X. Caverno, Canolou; W. H. Tanner, Sikeston; A. R. Zimmerman, Clarkton; and J. K. Robbins, Marston.

Members of the Association are making deliveries of their cotton to the Association throughout the Missouri districts. The Arkansas Association immediately on receiving cotton notified the Missouri Association of the member making shipment. The Association is making arrangements to have a local representative at each ginning point to assist the members in making shipment of their cotton. Up to the present time the field representatives have been able to take care of this matter, but now it seems necessary, due to the fact that many members are making their first shipment, to have these representatives of the Association at each ginning point.

RAILS ERECTED ON NEW
TYPE OF KENTUCKY ROAD

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 4.—A new type of road construction, following in a general way the principle of railroad building, is being tried out by the Department of State Roads and Highways on a short stretch of road in Bell County, according to J. T. Madison, official, office engineer.

Two reinforced concrete "rails" are constructed along the highway about five feet apart. The rails are approximately 18 inches wide and so constructed as to be able to stand unusually heavy pressure. The rails then are covered with about 1½ inches of rock asphalt or other bituminous material. Between the rails is a rise of about 3 inches, just enough to make traffic keep on the rack, according to Mr. Madison. The roadway between the rails is constructed along the same lines as other roads, though the same finish will not be required, as the full wear and tear will come only on the rails. Two sets of rails will be constructed so that traffic can pass without getting off the track.

A NEW BUSINESS
PROBABLE FOR SIKESTON

Sikeston may soon have a new industry—a coffee roasting concern. J. M. Pierce of St. Louis, was here the first of the week looking for a location for his plant which he had first figured on putting in at Cape Girardeau. He failed to obtain a building there, so went to Poplar Bluff but did not find conditions suitable there. He is now trying to get located in Sikeston.

The concern would roast and distribute coffee to merchants. It would be an advancement for Sikeston because the name of this city would appear on every package. Three traveling salesmen would be kept on the road. Besides selling coffee, the concern would also distribute tea, spices and condiments.

W. R. Hughes and L. H. McElroy spent Sunday in Donagala, Ill.

Miss Lillian Kendall spent Saturday night in Charleston, the guest of Miss Lucy Shelby.

The Standard is unable to see why Democratic politicians are so excited because President Coolidge selected Slem, a Southern Republican, as his private secretary. Slem can deliver Southern delegates in the nominating convention and that is why he was selected. He can't deliver the votes in November and that is what the Democrats are interested in.

Russel Bros. have begun work on a new implement shed to be situated at the corner of Malone and North Ranney Avenues. This building is to be constructed of brick and will be two stories in height. The frontage will be 74 feet on North Ranney and 50 feet on the Missouri Pacific right-of-way. The lot on which the building will stand is 150x75 feet and the total floor space about 21,000 sq. feet. The Russel Bros. are building this in order that they may carry a larger stock and thus take better care of the growing demands of the people.

FARMERS' VIEWS ON LAWS
OUTLINED TO COOLIDGE

Washington, Oct. 5.—Views on legislation and Government matters were outlined to President Coolidge yesterday by representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Industrial Traffic League.

Members of the legislative committee of the Farm Bureau Federation were guests of the President at luncheon. The traffic league, which is an organization of freight shippers, presented its views through a delegation, headed by J. M. Belleville, of Pittsburgh.

Among the recommendations made by the Farm Bureau Federation was that the Government indicate to Henry Ford what it is willing to do about the Muscle Shoals dam, that the immigration laws be revised, and that taxes affecting the farmer be reduced.

Chief among the Traffic League's proposals were abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and substitution of a Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation; amendment of the transportation act so as to permit State Railroad Commissions to pass upon the intra-state rates, and amendment of the transportation act provision relating to consolidation of railroads.

The traffic league delegation declared that great inequality between common railroad labor and farm labor, had been an important factor in creating the difficulties confronting the farmers.

THIEVES STEAL LOAD OF
COTTON NEAR SIKESTON

Friday night thieves driving a truck stole a load of cotton from a wagon in the field of John Monroe, two miles west of Sikeston and made good their escape. The wagon had been partly filled the evening before and left in the field for the night and it was an easy matter for the thieves to transfer the cotton from the wagon to the truck and drive away. It was thought the wagon contained about 1100 pounds of cotton. The party made a clean sweep while they were at it and took the sacks used by the pickers and the scales.

As soon as the theft was discovered word was sent to every gin in this section but little hope of catching the scoundrel is held out as trucks are plentiful and so is cotton and it all looks alike.

Monroe is cropping a part of the G. B. Greer land.

Nearly one-eighth of the surface of Sweden is covered by lakes.

Our streets are lined from early morning until late at night with cotton wagons, with both gins working overtime trying to handle the crop. As we go to press we learn there has been ginned 400 bales of cotton for which the price has averaged from 9 to 9½ cents. The sunflower crop in this section has become one of our money producing crops and while it is a little early for this crop to come on the market, we are told by the buyers that about 250,000 pounds of seed have already been marketed here.—East Prairie Eagle.

It is expected the concrete road will be opened to the public between East Prairie and Charleston next week. The construction was completed a few weeks ago and it has been open to the Cotton Belt Railroad but from there on into East Prairie it has been closed. The road has been built thru Anniston but not opened. This piece will probably be opened in two weeks and this will connect every town in Mississippi County which supports a bank. Contractor Roy Williams is pushing the construction with much rapidity and promises to make a fine showing before cold weather sets in and causes a suspension until spring, when it will be taken up and completed to Wolf Island, the southern terminus.—Charleston Times.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Sikeston Standard published Twice-a-Week, at Sikeston, Mo., for October 1, 1923.

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, editor, managing editor, C. L. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo.
Business Manager, C. L. Blanton, Jr.

That the owner is C. L. Blanton.
That the mortgagees are H. C. Blanton, Sikeston, Mo., Mrs. Jeannette Gardner, St. Louis, Mo.

C. L. BLANTON.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1923.

J. C. LESCHER,
Justice of Peace.

Cotton Producers and Buyers---

If Your Station is on Illinois Central, Y. & M. V., Iron Mountain, N. C. & St. L., Frisco, or Southern

YOU CAN NOW SHIP YOUR COTTON TO MEMPHIS
FOR 15c TO 50c PER BALE

—and thereby gain the advantage of selling in Memphis, where there are buyers for all grades, and where top price is to be had for each bale.

The railroads listed above now grant SPECIAL CONCENTRATION RATES under which you can get the advantages of this market at practically no freight cost.

WRITE US FOR EXACT RATE FROM YOUR STATION

MEMPHIS TERMINAL CORPORATION

Operating the Largest Cotton Warehouses in the World. Automatic Sprinklers Throughout Very Lowest Insurance Rates.

OFFICE: 15th Floor
Central Bank Bldg.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

P. O. BOX 1025

WHY MONEY IS NEEDED.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why does the Army need money?" This is the answer: "The Salvation Army is known by its adherence to the principles laid down by its founder, which can best be summarized by General Booth's statement, 'Go for souls and go for the worst.'"

The Salvation Army does this and it does it in a practical and efficient manner. But for this quest for souls, which are the worst, has led it into many strange byways. It has taken it to the paths of the down-and-out. It has taken it among the ranks of the unfortunate women who are a prey to society and a liability to the community. The Army has taken these people and made business men from drunkards. It has made respected mothers from prostitutes. It has reformed criminals, and it has made the world a better place to live in, but all the while the Salvation Army has worked in this field, and as long as it will work there, which is as long as the need exists, there has been and will be no adequate financial return for the expenditure of the money.

The Salvation Army pours out itself and its funds. It can never be self-supporting as long as it continues to work where it does, where it is most needed. If the Salvation Army should stop its work to night, your community would not be as safe as it is now. Thousands would go hungry, hundreds of thousands homeless; there would be no place for unfortunate girls to go but the river. So the Salvation Army must have funds to continue. It has no source of income, other than the general public. The funds derived from campaigns and collections do not do the Salvation Army one bit of good other than helping it expend these funds for the poor and deserving. The Salvation Army is a public servant. It does service work, reclamation and reformation work where no other agencies do. It does it for you and your community and in your name.

The life of the Salvation Army officer doing this kind of work is of necessity one continuous sacrifice. His salary is small, his opportunity to rise is limited and his future depends upon the appreciation of others. The sole beneficiaries of your efforts in this campaign are unfortunate men, unfortunate women, unfortunate children, and unfortunate families who are given an opportunity to become respectable members of society and taxpayers instead of tax consumers. Eminent authorities are responsible for the statement that the funds received by the Salvation Army for their work do not half equal the increase in taxes the cessation of its work would cause.

Then, because the Salvation Army chooses to do work that must be done, it automatically shuts itself off from all projects of self-support.

Since the Salvation Army work is absolutely necessary, the only thing the Army can do is to appeal to a generous public whose work the Army is doing. This is the reason for the 1923 service campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith and family returned Monday from Washington, Ind., where they attended the funeral of Mr. Keith's father, George J. Keith.

CORRESPONDENCE
FROM MOREHOUSE

This picture shows Charles Rauch of Morehouse in his Cotton Club cotton. Charles has won prizes and praises on his cotton at the State Fair and at the Southeast Missouri District Fair. The Missouri Ruralist published an article about it, and a sample of the lint is being shown on the Memphis Exchange by the Missouri Cotton Growers' Association.

In the Sikeston-Morehouse football game, Jesse Wilkins played a very prominent part until he was removed from physical exhaustion. He intercepted a forward pass for a sixty yard run for a touchdown. Cleo Cain made some long runs for good gains. Dillard, Brewer, Usrey, Moeabee and Minick performed creditably against Sikeston's powerful line.

The Morehouse Tigers will play East Prairie at East Prairie next Friday.

Hardin Wilson and wife of Jackson, spent Sunday with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, at Morehouse.

Rev. Baxter, former pastor of the Methodist church here, visited the Methodist Sunday School Sunday morning and made a short talk. Rev. Baxter has been pastor of the Methodist church at Butte, Montana, the past year and has returned here to attend the St. Louis Conference, and was appointed to a congregation at Cape Girardeau.

A large number from here attended the conference Sunday morning to hear Bishop McMurry speak.

Mrs. P. H. Teal and daughter, Mary Anne, are expected home from Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday, after a three weeks' visit with friends there.

The Methodist Sunday School Board and teachers will hold a meeting at the home of P. H. Teal Thursday evening. Mr. Teal was elected superintendent for the coming year.

Sunday while in the woods Taylor Todd shot and wounded a hawk. While handling the wounded bird it ran its claws through his left hand, causing quite a severe injury.

Mrs. A. C. Whitner and Mrs. Ed Hynman are in Kansas City, Kan., this week attending the meeting of the White Shrine.

While driving between Sikeston and New Madrid Sunday, Ed Hynman

turned his Buick roadster over and completely demolished the car. Mr. Hynman was somewhat bruised and shaken up, but not severely injured.

J. W. Wilson, aged pioneer of Missouri, passed away in his sleep Tuesday morning about 4:30. Mr. Wilson's father brought him, when a little boy, from North Carolina to Lincoln county, Missouri, where the family carved a farm from the forest. Some years ago Mr. Wilson moved his family to Boone county, near Columbia, and from there came to Southeast Missouri. Mr. Wilson was a devout and active Christian and a lover of children. He died at the age of 74, being strong and active until he contracted a cold recently while butchering hogs. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Mrs. J. E. Perringer and Mrs. Elizabeth Perringer, of Fredericktown, are here visiting Mrs. L. I. Gray.

SURVIVAL OF THE MULE.

From the Washington Post.

Let every mule in the land hee-haw in satisfaction over the assurance of continuing existence which is carried in the Department of Agriculture's statement that it is not threatened by the motor vehicle. The mule may not be a thing of beauty, it may not be anybody's pet, it may not hold any world's record for speed, but it gets there just the same, which is more than the motor vehicle sometimes does. When a mule doesn't go, it isn't because it can't go, which is at times the case with the automobile, but it is because it will not go. It can be talked out of its stubbornness by those who know the mule lingo, but no amount of talking can make a motor vehicle go. A twist of a balking mule's tail generally gets action, but no number of twists of a nautomobile crank will get action when its engine is really in a balky mood. Yes, the mule has points over the motor vehicle that gives it title to continuing existence.

LOST—Grey silk glove between Wallace Applegate residence and my residence. Finder please return and receive thanks.—Mrs. Ella Olds.

The Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Convention will be held at Dexter, October 9th and 10th, at which the resident, Dr. H. E. Reuber, of Sikeston, will give an address of welcome. Osteopaths from all over Southeast Missouri are expected to be in attendance.

Friday afternoon the fire truck was called to Levi Cook's garage. While pouring some oil into the kettle for cooking potato chips some of the oil was spilled on the stove causing it to blaze up and set fire to the oil in the kettle. The roof of the garage then caught but with the aid of a garden hose the fire was kept down until the fire truck arrived. No great damage resulted.

Work on the Mecca Cafe on Front Street is progressing nicely. The floor has been laid, the plastering completed and the building has been thoroughly wired for electricity. This new cafe expects to be ready for business in about two weeks but will be near enough completed for the Catholic Ladies to use for the Carnival to be held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

LOCAL MASONS TO
ATTEND BIG EVENT

A number of Masons from this vicinity are planning on attending the ceremonies accompanying the laying of the cornerstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, November 1. The event will draw together the largest number of Masons ever attending any ceremony.

This memorial is an expression of the esteem in which the Masons of the United States hold Washington, the Mason. It will be the grandest memorial ever erected to any individual. The dimensions of the edifice over all will be 230 feet in depth by 160 feet in width, exclusive of steps, terraces and approaches. One of its big features will be imposing a atrium 70 feet wide and 100 feet deep, which will form the Memorial Hall, in which a statue of George Washington will be set up. This hall will be 64 feet high. The monument will be 200 feet high. It will be located on Shooter's Hill, along the Potomac river, just outside Washington, D. C., of which will command a view, and from its height Mt. Vernon will also be visible.

Alexandria was chosen for the site of this memorial because President Washington was the first Worshipful Master of the Masonic Blue Lodge in that city. This lodge has numerous priceless relics of the first president, including the Williams portrait, which is declared by experts to be the truest likeness in existence of the "Father of His Country."

The cost of the memorial and the endowment will reach \$4,000,000, all of which the Masons of the United States are contributing. When the cornerstone is laid November 1, the trowel used by General Washington when he laid the cornerstone of the national capitol building in Washington, D. C., will be utilized. All railroads will give reduced fares to those who journey to Washington and Alexandria for the cornerstone laying.

NEW MADRID COUNTY
REAL ESTATE SALES

Thomas T. Lindsay and wife to Frank K. Ashby of Mississippi county, undivided half interest in and to all north half of section 9; all of the northwest and west half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southwest quarter section 10, and the southwest quarter section 3, in township 23, range 15, New Madrid county, containing one-half of 680 acres and being the same lands purchased from said Frank K. Ashby; \$1 and other valuable consideration.

E. N. Blackman to Clara Blackman of Parma; lots 4 and 5 in block 17 original plat of the City of Parma, together with all household goods and furnishings now contained or connected with the residence on said lots situate and all improvements thereon; love and affection.

George and Bertha Lewis to May Allman New Madrid county; lots 7 and 8, block 12, L. A. Lewis' 2d Addition to the City of Lilbourn; \$1100.

Jessie Reeves to Mary Blanch Neal; lot 12, block 18 Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company 3rd addition to the village of Canolou; \$250.

Mrs. Ethel Cooper and L. F. Cooper her husband, to Ruby F. Michael, lot 1, block 29, Cooper's Addition to the City of Parma; \$100.

Ruby F. Michael to Fannie W. Fowlkes both of Parma; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 29, Cooper's Addition to the City of Parma; \$2000.

W. D. Sullivan to Ida Armenta Stepp, New Madrid county; lots 7, 8, 9, in block 10, L. A. Lewis' 2d Addition to the City of Lilbourn; \$1 and exchange of property.

Ida Stepp and J. D. Stepp her husband, to W. D. Sullivan and Lucy Chapman; lots 5, 8, 9, and 10, block 1 of the Village of Farrenburg; \$1 and exchange of property.

A. R. Zimmerman and wife, Clarkton, to J. A. Whitledge, Gideon; lot 10 block 1, Smith's addition to Gideon; \$600.

Julian N. Friant and wife to John H. Friant of Cape Girardeau; undivided half interest in the southwest quarter section 7, township 2, range 12, containing 173.54 acres; \$1 and other valuable consideration.

The two houses belonging to Chas. Dover were sold at auction Saturday to pay the chattel mortgage. Neither house was sold at the real valuation, but at a price sufficient to cover the mortgage. C. E. Brenton bought the house on North Ranney and the Sikeston Trust Company the house on N. Kingshighway.

WAR-TORN FLANDERS
NEARS REGENERATION

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 4.—On the invitation of the Government, a number of newspaper men made a three-days' motor trip to see the reconstruction work that has been accomplished on the Belgian battle fields of the war. Nearly the whole of the Flemish war zone was traversed, and Ypres, Nieuport and Dixmude, places famed for the fierce and bloody fighting which took place there in the great conflict, were visited.

It was surprising to find that Ypres where not one stone was left upon another, substantially rebuilt with churches, public buildings and other structures risen from their ruins. Great Britain, it may be recalled, offered 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000), if the Belgian Government would leave the ruins of the famous medieval Cloth Hall and the Cathedral intact as impressive war memorials, but the Belgians did not accept the offer, preferring to restore them and other buildings as soon as possible.

Of the 19,407 inhabitants in Ypres before the war, 12,631 have returned. The reconstruction of most of the old buildings in medieval style is criticized by Belgian experts, who hold that the attempt to copy the incomparable work of the ancient architects is a profanation.

It is interesting to see how the small Flemish towns and villages have risen from their ashes with large sections devoted to dwellings for artisans and with fine, modern streets. In the course of war 78,000 homes were destroyed in Belgium. Twenty-two thousand others were more or less damaged. Of the total number 85,000 have already been rebuilt or repaired. Out of 1200 public buildings destroyed in the war 1000 have been rebuilt.

Many hundreds of miles of roads and railways have been placed in their former condition, while bridges, aqueducts and sewers have been rebuilt. Something like 400,000 acres of land have been cleared of shells and other old war material.

Up to July, 1923, Belgium had spent 7,000,000,000 francs for the restoration of the devastated regions. The almost complete regeneration of Flanders is splendid evidence of the vitality, spirit and enterprise of the Belgian people.

CONVICT FRACTURES JAW
OF PENITENTIARY GUARD

Otto Hulen, a guard at the penitentiary at Jefferson City and assistant in the commissary department, is suffering from two fractures of the jaw as the result of a blow from a convict. Paul Gardner, who is serving a ten-year sentence from Butler County for grand larceny. Gardner and other convicts were doing some work about the commissary department and appeared to be in no hurry about finishing it. When told to resume work, Gardner was tardy in moving and Hulen, so it is said, helped him along with a kick. The convict, who is a small man, retaliated with a blow on Hulen's jaw, which sent him down for the count.

This flare-back was just the sort of stuff to hand the guard as he was a rank brute to kick on the inmates. Hulen should lose his job and Gardner should be given a leather medal.

Oldfield Predicts Four-Wheel Brakes
General.

To an inquiry regarding his opinion as to four-wheel brakes, Barney Oldfield, in a current article replies:

"Four-wheel brakes are not alone safe, but after you drive a car equipped with them you will understand what real braking ability is like. Four wheel brakes must come on all cars, light or heavy. One of the big advantages of four-wheel brakes is that adjustment is not needed for long periods. I have driven a four-wheel brake car for 20,000 miles without an adjustment being needed. You cannot oak the front brakes."

Notice to Prudential Policy Holders.

Patrons not living within the city limits of Sikeston will please remit premiums in the future as per address indicated below.

The Prudential Insurance Co.,
2w Sikeston, Mo.

Mrs. Barney Forrester returned Thursday from Malvern, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Colbert of St. Louis, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover and family last week.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties.....\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States\$2.00

The Republicans of the State ought to vote against the new constitution because it did not give them an opportunity for a more equitable division of the Senatorial Districts. Then, on the other hand, the Democrats should not support it because it leaves up to the Governor and the elective State officers the power to redistrict the State, and they may not be in power next year. Anyway, the editor of The Standard is against it because the members spent nearly a million dollars in getting it ready for the voters and then expect the newspapers of the State to shout themselves hoarse in an attempt to create sympathy and votes for it for a less price than is now paid for straight advertising matter. There will be no friendly propaganda for it appear in this rag, nor for any of the members who voted to cut the rations of the publisher.

Last week local bootleggers met a wholesale agent near Bell City and purchased 35 gallons of white mule. After the transfer had been made he concluded to take another ten gallons, and while the wholesaler was drawing the goods, the bootlegger drove away in his car without paying for the 35 gallons. The wholesaler was in Skeston Saturday night with a shot gun with the avowed intention of killing the theiving bootlegger, as he knows him by sight. That will be a good way to get rid of both wholesaler and retailer.

The sun-downers were at work again Sunday night. Theo. Hopper reported to Chief of Police Randol that some one stole 500 pounds of cotton out of a wagon at his farm north of Skeston. Farmers will have to sleep in their cotton wagons at night and keep a loaded shot gun handy. The Standard will give a suitable burial notice to the first cotton thief killed.

It looks like it was a mighty mean trick one of our local groccymen put on a farmer who brought in five pounds of butter. The farmer complained of the small package of sugar he received in return for the butter, when the merchant informed him that it was right, as he had used his five pounds of butter to balance the five pounds of sugar.

The thief who stole the load of cotton Friday night might have put the job off one week, or until the Methodist Conference had finished their work and returned home.

WOMAN.

Tradition says there was a scarcity of solid elements at the time of her creation.

At the beginning of time, Twashtri created the Vulcan of the Hindoo mythology, created the world, but when he wished to create a woman he found that he had employed all his materials in the creation of man.

There did not remain one solid element. Then Twashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself, as follows:

He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwining of climbing plants, the trembling of the grass, the slenderness of rose-vine and the velvet of the flowers, the nightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gaiety of the sun's rays, and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of a swallow, the hardness of the diamond, the sweet flavor of honey and the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay and the cooing of the turtle dove. He united all these and formed a woman. Then he made her a present to man.

Eight days later the man came to Twashtri and said:
"My Lord, the creature you gave me poisons my existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all, and is always ill." Twashtri received the woman again.

But eight days later the man came to the God and said:

"My Lord, my life is very solitary since I returned this creature, I remember she danced before me singing. I recall how she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, and she played with me, clung to me."

Twashtri returned the woman to him. Three days only passed and Twashtri saw the man coming again. "My Lord," said he, "I do not understand how, but I am sure the woman caused me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you to relieve me of her." But Twashtri said:

"Go your way and do your best." And the man cried: "I cannot live with her!"

"Neither can you live without her," replied Twashtri.

And the man was sorrowful, murmuring: "Woe is me, I can neither live with—nor without her."

—Puritan.

The prosperity of our country depends upon the orderly routine of agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and public service. Every city, town and community can do its part by cooperating with new industries, keeping taxes within reasonable bounds and preventing disturbance if sound working conditions.

The War Department, in selling more than 2 billion dollars' worth of war material since the signing of the Armistice four years ago, has spent \$1,800,000 on a mammoth advertising campaign which has reached into every section of the country. The Government became one of the largest advertisers in the world during the war when it was floating its huge Liberty and Victory bond issues.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

—3 out of every 4 unfortunate girls cared for in Salvation Army Rescue Homes and Maternity Hospitals come from the smaller towns and rural districts.

—There were cared for in these institutions last year an average of over two girls from each county in the State of Missouri.

—The Salvation Army furnishes these girls with board, room, medical attention, teaches them to be self-supporting and sends the mother and babe into the world only when the mother is ready to make a living for both.

—Over 4,000 such girls passed through the 31 Salvation Army Maternity Hospitals last year.

—These cases average the necessity of an expenditure of hundreds of dollars each.

—The Salvation Army is ever ready to serve such unfortunates in your community should occasion arise.

—This is but one of the 16 major activities of the Salvation Army whose reason for being—yes—whose passion it is to "Meet the Need"—TO REACH THE UNREACHED.

—More applications are being made for admittance to these institutions than can be cared for in the homes and hospitals themselves—The Salvation Army is urgently in need of money to build new additions to meet this increased need—and if each community would do its part toward subscribing the necessary moneys to carry on this great work the full need could be met.

—You and every citizen that believes in the Salvation Army way of handling this great problem should subscribe generously to the support of these institutions.

—You should give this week, as you can afford, your subscription for the year to the Salvation Army.

A BUMPER CORN CROP.

From Philadelphia Enquirer.

A yield of more than 3,000,000 bushels of corn has matured and is rapidly getting into the shock. The Agricultural Department predicts the second largest corn crop ever produced. At the present price that represents a money value of about \$2,250,000,000.

Wheat is now cheap and corn dear, although American wheat this year fell far below a banner record. But there is a reason for this disparity in relative price. Corn means beef and pork and chicken and eggs, and to some extent milk and butter. Wheat means bread alone. Of bread, the world has now a full supply, but for the things which corn produces there is a great demand. American wheat has a terrific competitor in Canada, but American corn stands supreme and alone.

This stupendous harvest of corn will be a boon to millions of our farmers and it will, as indicated above, be a factor on every dinner table in the land. Measured in dollars, corn is by far the most valuable one crop grown in any country on earth. Those long rows of corn shocks, like tented soldiers on tens of thousands of fields, are actually, as in appearance, our country's defenders against famine and food scarcity. Long live King Corn!

Sikeston Standard \$1.50 per year.

BLACKMAIL OF MOTORISTS.

(Chicago Tribune)

Wilbur Rogers, a Chicago real estate dealer, was arrested in Maywood, Ill., a few days ago on a charge of failing to halt his car at a boulevard. He had driven from his Chicago home to Maywood twice since then, covering a total distance of seventy-five miles, only to have his case continued and continued again because the policeman involved was out arresting other similar offenders.

The case is worthy of comment because it is a flagrant example of a common evil. Too many villages, and especially those where authority is lodged in the so-called justice courts, persecute instead of prosecuting motorists. It has come to be a common practice for village policemen or deputy sheriffs to cooperate with justice of the peace in what amounts to highway robbery of motorists. They set traps for motorists, spring unknown local ordinances upon them, and drag them off to court to pay fines which are divided as fees between magistrate and policeman.

It is a form of conspiracy and blackmail masquerading under a cloak of law and respectability and founding its success upon prejudice against motorists and agitation against automobile accidents. Authorities who so conspire to persecute motorists and extort money from them are capitalizing the automobile death list of Cook county. Every baby killed in a Chicago street is used as an excuse for a cash levy on some innocent motorist to enrich some village treasury and some rustic officer and magistrate. The extent and flagrancy of the evil is indicated by the frequent recurrence of protests from city motorists.

It developed into a vicious circle. The killings in Chicago are used in various rural communities as justification of the most drastic and oppressive measures against all automobile drivers. The injustice of this persecution reacts upon the driver in such a manner as to lower his respect for law and authority. Subconsciously he brings this disrespect to Chicago and perhaps kills or injures some one here.

It is glaring proof of error in such misuse of traffic laws.

UNITED STATES MARINES.

From Cincinnati Enquirer.

America has reason to feel pride in her marines, for first in war and first in peace is the record of this gallant corps whose exceptional history is too little known to the average citizen. Just now our Asiatic fleet has been thanked by the Japanese Government for the great aid extended after the earthquake. And only recently speculation was rife as to how the guns of this fleet would answer those of the Empire armada in a major conflict. The earth scarcely had ceased to tremble in the islands before our marines were on the spot at work. Always they bear the brunt of first responsibility and danger. In this case it was not bullets they had to face, but widespread disaster, human suffering. At once they began the work of rescue and rehabilitation. They built a great bakery, and automobile repair shop, strengthened up transportation and cleaned things up generally. The marines were the first to get ashore at Yokohama, just as they have always been first ashore in any crisis, great or small. In more recent history this was so in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Mexico, in Europe. Every corner of the earth has known the marines as the pioneers in war or peace, always brave, always ready, always to be relied upon.

THE PUBLIC MIND.

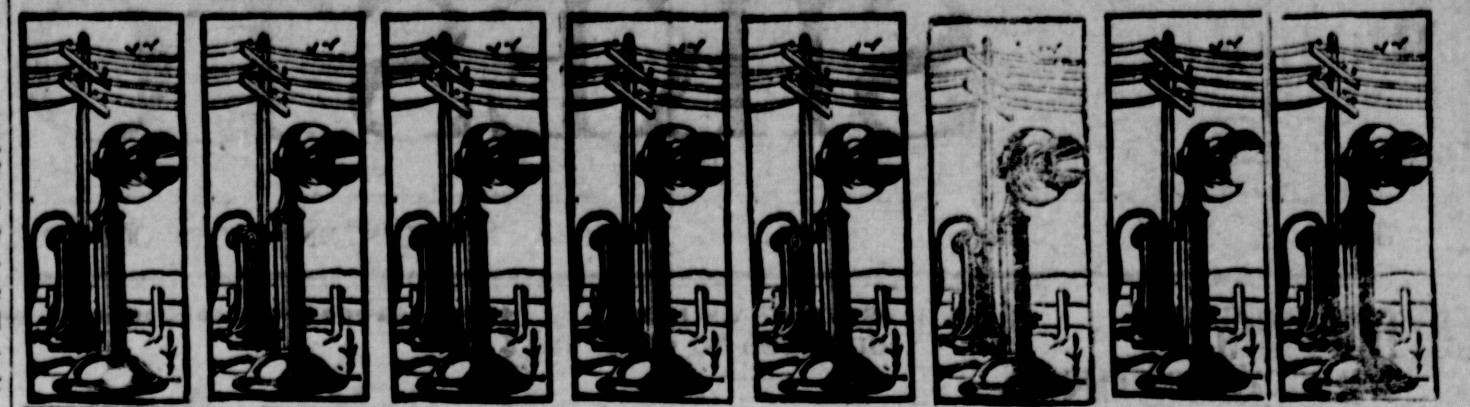
The prosperity of our country and the success and value of all business, industries and enterprises depend largely on the attitude of the public.

"The public mind" is made up in the aggregate of every shade of thought from placid conservatism to the rankest forms of ultra-socialism preached on the street corners.

Any one who will make a trip across the continent, or travel from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico must become an optimist and gain increased faith in the integrity and fair-mindedness of the people at large.

The magnitude and variety of business interests and all forms of production, from agriculture and lumbering to manufacturing, banking, public utilities and transportation, mining and shipping, working in open private competition and yet under control of government, are a revelation of genius to make an intelligent person proud and patriotic.

It must not be forgotten that back of all this great manifestation of power, intelligence, harmony and stability is the "public mind" the consciousness of the commonwealth, founded on well-informed, clear-thinking citizenship, that is not easily led astray by vicious leaders or confused sophistries. The public mind is the greatest national asset.—Industrial Review.



Use the Phone for Barn Lumber

All materials entering into the construction of a Barn can be bought for less now than in some time past—and for less, we believe, than they can be secured for later.

So why not get ready to take the proper care of this season's crops by providing ample barn room.

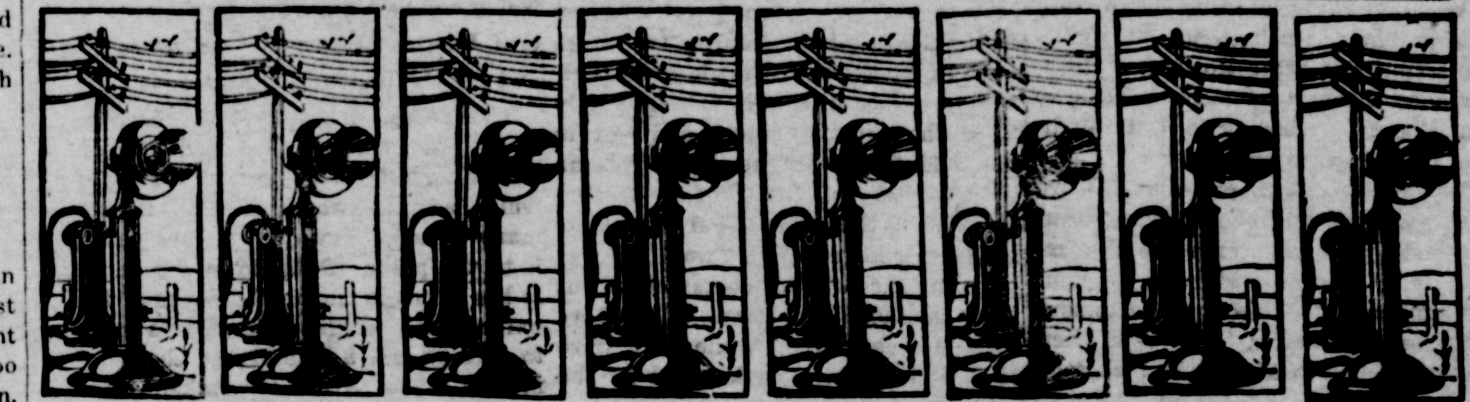
Your stock, too, will thrive better if well protected from the storms.

We will gladly figure with you on any style barn that you wish to build. Many plans are on file in our office. Drop in and look them over. Any time is a convenient time for us.

YOUNG'S LUMBER YARD

Phone 192

Sikeston, Mo.



USE OF PULLETS AS BREEDERS IS QUESTIONED BY AUTHORITY

The hatching results for the season of 1923 were very poor throughout most parts of the United States. There are doubtless a number of contributing causes, and according to Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the causes of poor hatches has been the use from year to year of pullets as breeders.

In a general sense it is apparent that the hatchability of eggs depends upon the constitutional vigor of the breeding stock producing the eggs. If the breeders are healthy and vigorous and are kept in comfortable quarters, then the eggs should hatch well, providing the methods of incubation have been satisfactory. Taking the country as a whole, however, Dr. Jull believes that the hatching results from one season to another are not as good as might be expected.

The use of pullets as breeders may affect this situation in the following manner: The practice of using pullets as breeders frequently leads to the use of immature birds. In this way hatching results are affected because the young pullets do not seem to have the abundance of constitutional vigor possessed by older birds. Moreover, all birds as pullets usually lay a smaller egg than as yearlings. Since the size of chick hatched depends to a considerable extent upon the size of the egg producing the chick, it is obvious that, as a rule, larger chicks are produced from the eggs of yearlings. Then again, it has been a matter of common observation among poultrymen that the chicks from yearlings are usually stronger and grow better than the chicks from pullets.

Another very important matter to which poultrymen should give more attention is the influence of forced feeding on hatchability. Many flocks of pullets are fed heavily throughout the fall and winter to induce heavy egg production, and then in the hatching season the eggs from these pullets are used for incubation purposes. This is a questionable practice, says Dr. Jull, since heavy egg production is a heavy strain upon the stamina of the hen and the eggs from birds that have been fed heavily are very apt to be low in hatching quality. Finally, it would seem that all factors seem to point to the use of yearling birds as breeders rather than pullets.

OH, CARRY ME BACK.

Oh, carry me back to the long, long ago, when we trusted Old Dobbin, so faithful and slow. He was lazy but steady, as sure as the fates, he wasn't compelled to wear license plates. And though fleetness and speed sometimes he might lack, he took us to town and then brought us back. If the roads were all muddy and slick from the rains, we never would stop to put on the chains, and when we were driving the old horse about, he never was known to have a blowout. No tack ever punctured his stout inner tubes, as we jogged along behind him like green country Reubs; and his spark plugs never were known to go wrong, and each cylinder hit as we jogged along. His clutch never slipped and here wasn't a hitch, and he never was known to slide off in a ditch. His bearings they never were known to get loose and his battery always had plenty of juice. He always was ready rom nose to flank, and we never stopped then to put gas in his tank. He could travel along in the darkness of night, without having to wear a pesky tail light. And no cop ever pinched us and then had us fined because he lacked license plates in front and behind. Yes, I long for the days when we had but few cares, before everything went to pay for re-

pairs and before everybody had stepped on the gas, and all of them trying each other to pass. O, I long for the days of the surrey and chaise, and the people of yore with their old-fashioned ways. When the saddle and bridle were not obsolete, and when now and then we walked with our feet; before the time came when the people, alas! use their feet only to step on the gas!—Montgomery News.

Yes, sir, the farmers of the Skeston District are cotton wild and they have a right to be, for many are making a bale and a half to the acre. The poorest there is will be a better paying crop than anything else grown for several years.

Londoners may soon be able to go to the Swiss Alps and back in the same day by a suggested new line of passenger airplanes.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Destroys Malarial Germs in the Blood. 60c

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing, my office offers you protection against any hazard:—death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burglary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

Wednesday Specials

On Sale at 9:00 A. M.

Bath Towels, 69c values
Extra heavy, large, 22x45 inch
a real bargain, each

39c

Pillow Cases, scalloped
A great value, each
Many other bargains

29c

WE SELL FOR LESS

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER
Sikeston, Missouri.

J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron
Old Metal of All Kinds
Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews'
Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

Frost Predicted This Week.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Cooler weather and north winds today caused Weather Forecaster O'Connor to predict the first frost of the season may be expected in the Southwest may be expected this week.

The long-familiar colored globes in chemists' windows were first displayed by the Moorish druggists of Arabia and Spain.

Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands
and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

**You, Too, Can Check on Your Savings**

If you will allow us to do your cleaning and pressing you will be able to have a nice sum in the bank as part of your clothing allowance. We actually save our customers dollars and cents in the long wearing qualities our work gives your clothes.

Phone 223

The Skeston Cleaning & Tailoring Co.

"Southeast Missouri's Finest"

KROGER'S
QUALITY STORE
SIKESTON, MO.

P. & G. SOAP 10 bars for **48c**

Country Club Flour 24-lb. sack **85c**

PURE LARD, per lb. **17c**

Country Club Bread loaf **8c**

VELVET CAKES each **10c**

BACON whole or half, lb. **22¹/₂c** | **HAMS** whole **26¹/₂c**

BANANAS per lb. **10¹/₂c** | **Chocolates** assorted per lb. **21c**

Chewing Gum Juicy Fruit, Spearmint, Double-mint, Beechnut, 3 packs for **10c**

Washboards each **59c** | **Creamonut** Oleo per lb. **25c**

Galvanized Buckets 28c | **Rice** per pound **7¹/₂c**

Bulk Oats per 4-lb. **4¹/₂c** | **Soap** Army & Navy Hard water Castile, bar **68c**

Palmolive Soap per bar **7c** | **Pink Salmon** No. 1 tall can **15c**

Kroger Cakes Macaroon Snaps, per lb. **19c**
Vanilla Wafers, lb. **24c**
Soda Crackers, plain or salted, per pound **12c**

Cream Cheese per lb. **35c** | **Butter** Country Club per pound **53c**

Jar Apple Butter, quart jars **29c**

Bulk Apricots per lb. **16c** | **Kellogg's Bran** per pkg. **13c**

Bulk Spaghetti or Macaroni per pound **8¹/₂c**

Coffee French Brand, lb. **35c** | **Uneda Biscuits** per pkg. **5c**

Country Club Beans, 3 cans **29c**

A. Ray Smith, who has been in St. Louis and Chicago, returned home Friday.

The Russell-Bradley Missionary Society will meet Friday evening with Miss Burnice Tanner.

In Prague is a museum devoted to a collection of dress-fastening devices of all kinds and of all ages.

Miss Maggie Matthews, who is attending Marvin College at Fredericktown, spent the week end here.

Although some kinds of fungus are imbued with a deadly poison, no insect or bird ever falls a victim to them.

George Lee, who has been spending an extended vacation in Colorado and Kansas City, returned to Skeston last Thursday.

The fire chief makes a timely suggestion that, if followed, may save a great many alarms from being turned in. It is that every flue and chimney be examined and cleaned of the soot before fires are built. Twenty-five fires were laid to defective flues and burning soot falling on dry shingles. This is a good suggestion and should be given heed.

Harper & Harper, the H. & H. Grocers, have their stock, fixtures and good will to George Moun, who has taken charge. The Standard is sorry to see this reliable firm retire from the business field but wishes the retiring members good luck in whatever they undertake. We likewise wish Mr. Moun the same good patronage that has been accorded the retiring firm.

We invite you to a good dinner and supper Tuesday, October 9th at our mammoth carnival given in the White-Gresham cafe building. The local Catholic church members have arranged to entertain you both Tuesday and Wednesday, October 9th and 10th. There will be amusements, refreshments, guessing contests, candy and fancy tables, a doll house, a post-office, and many other attractions that you will enjoy. Prizes will be given for packages received at the post office, purchases made at the candy and doll houses if you hold the lucky number. An attendance prize given, and the Hope Chest given away. Come and bring the children and enjoy two days of fun and merriment, good "eats" and music.

Follow The Crowd!

Mammoth Carnival
October 9 and 10

Benefit of

St. Francis Xavier Church

New Cafeteria Bldg
230 Front St.

Parcel Post, Doll House, Fancy Booth, Rebecca's Well.

Attendance prize, \$5 in Gold. Handsome Hope Box, Skeston Band—a few of the many attractions that will be offered.

On Tuesday the best dinner and supper in town served.

Shed: Wednesday, Business Men's Night.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

After Every Meal

A universal custom that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package



THE FLAVOR LASTS

Philadelphia's public bathing beach is said to be the largest in the country.

La Scala Theater, in Milan, Italy, is the second largest in Europe, seating 3,600.

Native bullock carts of Colombo, Ceylon, are being equipped with rubber tires.

The women of ancient Greece and Rome carried umbrellas, but the men never did.

Birmingham, Alabama, has a 27-story office building, which is the tallest in the South.

About 30,000 women are employed in the federal government offices in Washington.

More than 200 species of plants yield latex from which rubber may be obtained.

From 300,000 to 500,000 transient laborers pass through Chicago in a normal year.

Sheffield, England, is said to have the largest armor-grinding machine in the world.

Ampere was an acknowledged scientist and great mathematician at the age of 13.

Shark steak resembles in taste that of tender veal. Ostrich meat is similar to turkey.

Factories in Birmingham, England, produce something like 37,000,000 pins a day.

Long before the white men peopled America the cliff dwellers made pottery from clay.

To paint and otherwise renovate one of the big ocean liners costs half a million dollars.

Massage, introduced from the east, was known to ancient Roman and Greek physicians.

During 1921 twice as many men as women were killed in the United States by accidents.

During the last 75 years industrial growth in the United States has taken place to the extent of 5,600 per cent.

Using wireless amplifiers and a loud speaker to magnify the sound of heart beats is surgery's latest development.

The best American matting is made from slough grass, growing wild on the plains of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Barbary sheep is one of the thirdest-resisting animals of Africa, and can exist for almost a week without drinking.

In Great Britain the age at which parties may legally bind themselves in marriage is 14 in the case of boys and 12 in that of girls.

Hawaii is a country of rainbows. Scarcely 24 hours pass without one or more of the celestial arches appearing above Honolulu.

A common superstition at one time was that magnetic mountains caused ships to fall to pieces by drawing from them their iron nails.

The use of black powder has been discontinued at all coal mines in the Matanuska field in Alaska and all dangerous explosives substituted.

One of the most famous fishing-grounds in the world, the Dogger Bank in the North Sea, is said to be falling off as a source of supply.

Seaweed found on the shores of the Orkney Islands, contains a certain chemical which, combined with coal dust, makes a very successful fuel.

Telegraphs in Uganda are not always reliable, as the natives covet and often cut down the copper wire for making into bracelets and necklaces.

The largest smokable cigar ever made was presented to an American politician. It was 28 inches in length and weighed more than five pounds.

Nineteen thousand insects are required to make one pound of cochineal dye. Only the bodies of the females are used. They are wingless and each one produces over 1,000 young, which spread over the plants rapidly.

There are 347,000 more milk cows on farms in this country on January 1, 1923, than there were one year previous, Department of Agriculture figures show.

Weathering of the natural great stone face on a rock, on the Lehigh University campus is said to have brought out the profile resemblance to George Washington.

Low priced substitutes for hard rubber are made from corn cobs.

HAZEL STUBBS

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Office in Scott County Mill Co. Bldg.

Phones—Office 138; Residence 135

ALBRITTON & FARRIS

Furniture, Undertaking & Floral Co.

J. B. ALBRITTON

Embalmer

Open Day or Night
Flowers for all Occasions

Day phone 17

Night phones 111 or 518

for Economical Transportation

for Economical Transportation

**NEW PRICES**

\$395.00

For The Chassis

Prices of all Superior Models as Follows

Commercial Chassis \$395 2-Pas. Utility Coupe \$640

2-Passenger Roadster \$490 5-Passenger Sedan \$795

5-Passenger Touring \$495 Light Delivery \$495

Utility Express Truck Chassis \$550

All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

Louis C. Erdmann

Sikeston

CHEVROLET

Missouri

On Antelope Island, near Salt Lake City, there is a herd of some 10,000 buffalo.

The worker bee lives six months, the drone four months, and the female bee four years.

The Thames at Charing Cross contains a proportion of salt water for several hours at each high tide.

Finger prints of criminals are sent by telegraph all over Italy by a simple invention, involving the use of from 300 to 400 numbered squares.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that many copper mines are timbered with rosewood, and mahogany is ordinarily used for locomotive fuel.

Dr. P. M. Malcolm has moved his office from the McCoy-Tanner building to the Malcolm building on Front Street. He now has the best equipped office rooms of any physician and surgeon in Southeast Missouri.

London, England, has several underground rivers, one of them being known as the Tigris. This is supposed to have been a ditch, widened by Chanute, to enable the Danish vessels to sail around the fortifications of the Thames to Kensington.

Miss Letha Scott spent the week end in Dexter with relatives.

Miss Margaret Wilkins of Morehouse visited in Skeston Saturday.

T. W. Stehlin of Gillespie, Ill., was in town Saturday looking after his business interests here.

Miss Anna Clayton of Kalamazoo, Mich., arrived Saturday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Robert Law.

Salamanders, small creatures not unlike newts, have been made to change the sex by alternately feeding and starving them.

Queen Alexandria, the mother of King George V of England, in her thoughtfulness for birds, has a tree on the grounds of her home on which in cold weather nuts, fruit and odd scraps of food acceptable to birds are tied to the branches.

Although the buildings and equipment at Camp Dix, one of the army cantonments used during the war, cost several million dollars, the War Department has sold three-fifths of the structures at auction for \$194,100. The buildings will be razed and the lumber and furnishings sold.

Pork and other animal fats are being replaced with cheaper substitutes in Germany as a result of financial and industrial condition. Prospects are reported as unfavorable for large imports of American lard. A good demand for American bacon, however, is anticipated, as it can be bought cheaper than the Dutch product.

The Woman's Club will have their opening meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. M. Stallcup at 2:30.

SAVED SICK SPELLS

Black-Draught Found Valuable by a Texas Farmer, Who Has Known Its Usefulness Over 30 Years.

Naples, Texas.—"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for years—I can safely say for more than 30 years," declares Mr. H. H. Cromer, a substantial, well-known farmer, residing out from here on Route 3.

"I am 43 years old, and when a small boy I had indigestion and was puny and my folks gave me a liver regulator. Then Black-Draught was advertised and we heard of it."

"I began to take Black-Draught, and have used it, when needed, ever since. I use Black-Draught now in my home, and certainly recommend it for any liver trouble."

"I have given it a thorough trial, and after thirty years can say Black-Draught is my stand-by. It has saved me many sick spells."

Mr. Cromer writes that he is "never out of Black-Draught," and says several of his neighbors prefer it to any other liver medicine. "I always recommend Black-Draught to my friends," he adds.

This valuable, old, powdered liver medicine is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and has none of the bad effects so often observed from the use of calomel, or other powerful mineral drugs.

Be sure to get the genuine, Thedford's.

NC-145



Mr. Glancy

The MARQUETTE
10th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Two Persons:
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

A Remedy for Piles

Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

UNJUST RESULTS OF MONEY PLANS

Unsound Currency Gives Sellers
Unfair Advantage Over the
Producers.

EXPERT EXPLAINS MONEY

Points Out Dangers in So-Called
Energy Dollars—Other
Plans Exposed.

How demagogues are using false doctrines of so-called "sound money" to give themselves or the class they represent unfair advantages is exposed in the Journal of the American Bankers Association by H. Parker Willis, expert on the money question.

"There is no subject in whose name more crimes against truth have been committed than that of 'sound currency,'" Mr. Willis says. "The term is always resorted to by demagogues. At the present moment there seems to be a danger that it will be used by a potential presidential candidate as representing the 'platform' upon which he expects to run. There is no question that more nearly and directly touches the immediate welfare of every class in the community."

Purpose of Money

Primary functions of money and currency, it is explained, are to serve as a means of exchanging goods and as a means of measuring the value of goods. Mr. Willis continues:

"Demagogues and those who are disposed to mislead the public for various ulterior reasons have succeeded in disseminating an entirely different view of the purpose of money. Some of them contend that the soundest or best currency is that which is so arranged as to bring about a 'fair' redistribution of wealth. They want a constantly depreciating currency—one which keeps playing into the hands of the seller of goods, by enabling him to count confidently upon higher prices in terms of money so that he pays the producer from whom he has obtained them less and less. IT IS A STRANGE THING THAT THIS KIND OF CURRENCY IS OFTEN HIGHLY PRAISED OR FAVORED BY THE PRODUCER HIMSELF, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT HE IS THE GREATEST SUFFERER FROM IT."

Energy Currency

There is another popular view of sound currency which aims to base it upon "natural products" or "natural forces"—usually it is true, specifying products or forces which have been monopolized or can be controlled by the advocate of such currency. Thus from time to time there have been schemes to issue a currency based upon or protected by farm products stored in warehouses or occasionally representing "units of energy" or horse power.

The rulers of Soviet Russia at one time attempted to introduce a currency representing "labor time," each man receiving a check representing the number of hours of time he had put in at work, while goods themselves were to be valued in terms of hours of production time. Thus one man who put in an hour's time in street cleaning received the same control over goods as he who put in an hour's time at surgery. The theory was that this kind of "sound" currency enabled the "poor man" to get a larger supply of goods.

"The trouble was that when those who could perform a certain kind of labor were not paid in proportion to their effort they stopped making goods. So it was not very long in Russia before the sound currency which was issued in favor of the poor man had brought it about that the poor man could not buy anything with the currency. This was an unfortunate kind of 'soundness.' We do not want something like it in the United States today, yet very similar proposals are now being made in a good many quarters that ought to know better," says Mr. Willis.

FACTS ABOUT CHECKS

A bank check is a written order on a bank by one of its depositors to pay a specified sum to another party. This instrument must be dated, the amount written in full in the body, and signed the same as the depositor's signature appears on the bank signature card and ledger sheet.

A check is payable on demand, provided it is not dated ahead. If dated ahead it becomes a promise to pay, the same as a note or acceptance, payable on some future date. United States revenue stamps are required on a check dated ahead, at the rate of 2 cents per hundred dollars, or fraction thereof.

In case a check carries two different figures, that is \$2.00 in the figures and "Two Hundred Dollars" in the written part of the body of the check, the latter, or part in writing, always controls.

A check made out to a person "or order," requires identification, and the party presenting the same must assure the bank that he is the payee. A check to a person "or bearer" is payable to the one presenting it at the bank, but a certain amount of identification is necessary, for the bank reserves the right to know that he is entitled to receive the funds.

VALUE OF COTTON SEED IS \$150,000 YEARLY Chemistry Makes Veritable Gold Mine of Formerly Useless Article.

New York, October 2.—Huge piles of cotton seed that formerly rotted on the ground or found their way into the rivers and creeks to clog them, formed a problem that worried farmers and ginner in the South sixty years ago. Cotton seed was an apparently useless by-product of the South's greatest industry. No one had discovered that it possessed the slightest economic value. Some of it, a very small proportion, was fed to cattle.

At present the value of products obtained from cotton seed in this country is in excess of \$150,000,000 annually. The one-time nuisance has become a veritable gold mine of enormous importance in the prosperity of the cotton states and of wide diversity

in its uses.

The magnitude of the loss suffered by the South in the failure to discover earlier the possibilities of cotton seed can hardly be computed. It can be understood in a degree when it is considered that the seed represents two-thirds of the cotton crop and the cotton itself only one-third.

The utilization of cotton seed is only one of the hundreds of contributions made by chemicals and chemists to the wealth of the world—contributions that increase continually as the results of laboratory research and experiments.

The manufactured articles that trace their source back to cotton seed include many of the necessities and comforts of modern life. Mattresses stuffed with cotton seed lint. Eggs are fried in hydrogenated cotton seed oil or other substitutes derived from the seed. Dishes and soiled napkins are cleansed with soap probably con-

taining cotton-seed oil as an ingredient, and the sink and kitchen floor are brightened and rubbed up with washing compound, a cotton-seed derivative. The noonday luncheon may include canned tuna fish or sardines, which have been packed in cotton-seed oil.

The lady of the house uses a celluloid comb made of a combination of nitrated cotton lint and camphor. She may garb herself completely in garments of artificial silk made from nitrated cotton lint. If it is house-painting time she may write a note to the painter on paper made from cotton-seed lint. The chances are that the rooms will be painted with a tar residue derived, after many intermediate steps, from cotton seed.

Automobiles are cushioned with artificial leather made by coating cotton fabric with a mixture of castor oil and nitrated cotton lint. A detour in the road may mean that the

highway is being repaired through the aid of dynamite, made through nitrating glycerin, which in turn is a by-product obtained when soap is made from such vegetable oils as cotton-seed oil.

The roast beef or the juicy steak of the evening meal may come from an animal fattened on cotton seed and meal. The French fried potatoes may have been fried in cotton-seed cooking oil, and the salad may be garnished with a dressing made from cotton-seed salad oil.

A single pair of sparrows and a nest of young ones consume about 3000 insects in a week.

It is perhaps not generally known that whales acquire barnacles the same ships, but the kind of barnacle is different. The barnacles on whales do not seem to cause much discomfort and probably no whale will ever go into dry dock to be scraped.

DROP KICK WINS FOR SIKESTON FOOTBALL TEAM

The Sikeston Bulldogs defeated the Morehouse eleven at Morehouse Friday afternoon by a score of 10 to 6, in a hard fought contest. The Morehouse team, the second year in football, put up a tough scrap and Sikeston had all she could do to win.

Morehouse took the lead by scoring a touchdown in the opening quarter on a forward pass intercepted by Wilkins, and Sikeston scored when Lancaster went over the line for a touchdown a short time later.

The two teams battled then until the last half when Ray Marshall for Sikeston dropkicked a field goal from the 33-yard line at a difficult angle.

Nearly every man on the Sikeston team is a new man and they are putting in strenuous hours in practice to hold some of the tried teams they will have to play during the season.

EDISON-FORD PLAN'S ATTACK ON INTEREST

Abolition of Rent No More Plausible
Than Abolition of Pay
on Loans, Expert Shows.

It is no more unreasonable to pay interest on a loan of money than to pay rent on a house, declares William T. Foster, Director of the Pollack Foundation for Economic Research, in exposing the fallacy of the attack on interest charges by Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison in their commodity money scheme to do away with the present financial system. Mr. Foster's argument is reviewed in the present article which is one of a series prepared by the American Bankers Association.

"The Ford-Edison commodity money plan is regarded as a step toward the abolition of all interest charges," Mr. Foster says. "Interest," says the Dearborn Independent, "is a tax that few ancient tyrants would have dared impose. Interest in actual modern practice is a contrivance whereby all production is taxed by parasites, and whereby money is given a supremacy over men, material and management which it cannot sustain."

Renting Money

"But is there really anything more terrible about paying for the use of money than about paying for the use of anything else? Suppose a farmer finds himself in need of a harvesting machine, and without enough money to buy one. In that case he can either borrow a machine of Neighbor Brown or borrow money and buy a machine. The farmer would consider it right to pay in some way for the use of the machine. Why should he expect to borrow money—which is honored in the markets in payment for the same machine—without paying for the use of the money?"

"Now let us suppose that the farmer uses the machine so successfully that he saves a thousand dollars. With that money he can buy a farm and he can let Neighbor Brown have the use of it. Neighbor Brown naturally would expect to pay rent. Instead of buying the farm, however, he could lend the thousand dollars to his neighbor in order that his neighbor might buy the farm. In that case Neighbor Brown should expect to pay for the rent of the money. All this seems clear. When the transactions are as simple as these it is plain that there is just as great propriety in charging for the use of money as in charging for the use of things that money will buy.

Loaned Money Builds a School

"We may assume, however, that the farmer does not want to buy land and Neighbor Brown does not want to borrow money. In that case the farmer deposits his thousand dollars in a bank and the bank pays him interest for the use of his money. But the bank can pay interest only if it makes profitable use of his money. Now the bank finds that the city needs a high-school building, and has decided to borrow enough money to construct it. In order to obtain the money the city has issued bonds, each of which is a promise to pay one thousand dollars at a specified date, and interest in the meantime at a specified rate. The bank buys one of these bonds. Thus the farmer has had a part in providing the city with a school building; and the farmer has just as much right to expect interest for the use of his money as though he had loaned the money directly or indirectly to Neighbor Brown."

"CAPITALISTS"—AND DON'T KNOW IT

A good many people who rail against capital are beating their own backs. Some are savings bank depositors; some have shares in building and loan associations; some have bought a liberty bond; some have ordered a stock of goods for their store. All of them, without knowing it, have performed a great miracle, for they have turned the work of their hands or their brains into a new product which, while it helps them, is helping thousands of others. Every one of them is a capitalist as most of us are—unless we are tramps or paupers or ne'er-do-wells—and we may well be proud of the name. For capitalism, instead of being the devilish invention of a few selfish interests, is the great material force that has lifted millions from poverty, degradation and slavery.

Like other human institutions, capital can be abused. So, too, can eyesight and health and education and love. Part of America's great job is to remedy and prevent such abuses. Sane people, however, do not cut off their feet to get rid of their corns.

Capital is today's surplus. It is what gives us a better start tomorrow than we had today. If we don't save it, we don't have it, and when we have it, it is useless until it is put to work.

If thrift is right, then it is right that people should acquire funds as the result of their industry and self-denial. But money that is merely hoarded is like water that becomes stagnant; it is harmful, not helpful. When money is put to work, it is like water power; it turns the wheels of industry, increases employment and raises the general level of comfort.

When every producer can create a surplus and that surplus can be gathered into a common fund and put to work for the common good we shall have reached an ideal condition.—From "The Greatest Family in the World."

AUCTION

HOGS AND COWS

AT THE

McCord Brothers Auction Barn

SIKESTON, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1923

50-- Spotted Poland Chinas --50

of the well-known herd of

Beverly Glen Farm



30 bred Gilts and Sows, due to farrow in the next 15 to 20 days and 20 spring Boars and Gilts. All registered or eligible to registry. Don't fail to attend this great sale, as you will have an unusual opportunity to get some real bargains in purebred hogs.

20--Fresh Milk Cows--20

Holsteins and Jerseys

The Holsteins are the well known Dairy Cows of Wade Sitzes, who is going out of the Dairy business. Here is a rare opportunity for someone to buy a fine lot of Cows and to go into the Dairy business. The Jerseys are as good as money can buy.

Don't Forget the Cow and the Sow—They Make You Money While You Sleep

J. F. Cox and R. A. McCord
McCord Bros. Auctioneers. A. C. Sikes, Clerk

FURNITURE FOR SALE!**PRICE OF COTTON
HERE AND ELSEWHERE**

From 5-room Flat—All New

Fine Living Room Set

2 bed room sets

1 dining room set

1 kitchen set

Rugs, curtains and shades

Call Mr. Meyer, Hgbeler Ice
Cream Co., Phone 180.Limestone crushed to the size of
sand grains may be used as a substi-
tute for sand in mortar and wall
plaster.Since June 1 the metric system has
been used by the Russian postal and
telegraph offices, and on January 1,
1927, it will become obligatory in all
branches of the business, according to
reports from Moscow.An unsterilized milk can yielded
16,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing
in United States Department of Agri-
culture experiments after being held
twenty-four hours under conditions
similar to those encountered in ship-
ment and hauling.

There has been a great deal said in
and around Charleston as to the price
being paid for cotton. It has been
charged that the gins here, and the
buyers who have come here to buy cot-
ton who are connected in nowise with
any of the local concerns are paying
less than at other places in this com-
munity or section of the State. It is
also charged that more is paid at East
Prairie than here by one concern.

Investigation has shown that many
towns are making these same com-
plaints. The fact is that most, if not
all, of the claims have no basis, are
untrue and that there is no difference
in the price being paid unless the mar-
ket fluctuations demand it. We have
heard right along that Charleston is
paying a lower price than any of the
surrounding towns. It was said that
Sikeston was paying 10 cents, Malden
and New Madrid the same while lower
down in the State the price was 11½
cents per pound while 9 cents was be-
ing paid here.

The Times has made an effort to get
at the bottom of this and give its read-
ers the information as we have found
conditions. The cotton market here
is governed entirely by the price in

Memphis, Tenn., and that by Liver-
pool and the demand of the mills in
the East. Monday's market opened
at 28.66, and closed at 28.63, 3 points
off for the day. Tuesday, October 2,
opened at 28.99 and quickly went to
29.55, a gain of 92 points. Inquiry re-
vealed that the ginner's report had
been issued and the price soared be-
cause it showed a greater shortage
than estimated from a previous re-
port. Then the Government report
was issued which estimated the yield
in excess of eleven million bales. This
did not compare with the ginner's es-
timate and the price dropped 135
points, to 28.20 and then went to 28.02
another loss of 18 points or a total of
153 points from the high caused by
the ginner's report. It reacted and
closed 28.25, a net loss of 38 points
Mondays' close.

One can readily see how the local
prices could differ. The fluctuations
in price had been large and the mar-
ket wild for that particular day. Buy-
ers must keep up with the markets,
and they receive them by wire or tele-
phone, or both, almost hourly. Cotton
is quite a different commodity than
wheat or corn. More people have been
bankrupt speculating in cotton than
in all grains, and some have become
wealthy. The price had varied in
some instances not anything in com-
parison with the claims made.

It came to our attention that there
was another phase as to the prices
being paid for cotton not only on the
local market but others. The gins and
other buyers were paying 9 cents for
cotton this week. One grower reported
that he had received 9¼ and this
spread rapidly and when being told by
a third or fourth party he "did not re-
member whether it was 9¼ or 9½
cents per pound, but thought it was
the latter." This was handed around
until it was 9½ cents for a certainty,
but in fact it was 9¼ cents and this
was paid by a merchant who was anx-
ious to get an account wiped off his
books. It is not unusual for such
things to occur. Business houses
know that cotton is cash; they know
that with the present price of cotton
that a quarter of a cent more paid by
them on account or in trade can be
done without any loss to them what-
ever, and so the claims are thus made
the cotton buyers are trying to take
advantage of the growers. This may
be true in isolated cases but it is not
general so far as we have been able
to ascertain.

An interesting incident is herewith
given to illustrate this. The Sikeston
Standard published an editorial in its
Friday issue of last week that Sikes-
ton buyers were paying 8½ cents
whereas 10½ was being paid at other
towns in that section. We are here-
with reproducing the article. We com-
mended Bro. Blanton, editor, for its
publication but we did not know all
the whys and wherefores of it then.
We found the claims being made here
were just the same but that Sikeston
was paying 10 cents while 8½ was
being paid here. Here's the editorial:
"The Standard editor has no cotton to
sell, neither is he in the market to buy.
If he had cotton to sell he would take
it to the market paying the highest
price. This is human nature and com-
mon sense. Nearly every town in
Southeast Missouri has cotton buyers
and are paying more for cotton in the
seed than is being paid in Sikeston.
This is death to the hopes of most
Sikestonians who had expected we
would lead as a cotton market. Many
are hauling their cotton to other points
to sell and there they are spending
their money. Wednesday four loads
at one time left Sikeston for New
Madrid because they could get a much
better price. As high as 10½c was
paid for cotton Wednesday in another
town, but the price in Sikeston was but
8½c. The retail merchants of Sikes-
ton should make an effort to get cot-
ton buyers to come here who will pay
as much as can be paid elsewhere.
Somebody tell us what is the cause."

Evidently someone or many took ex-
ception to the Standard's editorial.
Criticism was made and the publish-
er was told "that is was damn poor
advertising for Sikeston." The pub-
lisher readily agreed that it was but
that "it was no fault of The Stand-
ard." He goes further and states
"the price will be higher in Sikeston,
or equal to what is being paid in other
towns from now on. If this is so, the
first truth is worth the criticism."

It has occurred to us that we news-
paper men do not always get the
straight "dope." Also that the fluct-
uations in the price governs and ac-
cordingly is responsible for the dif-
ference in price being paid. Then
there are other reasons why the price
could differ and that some people
sometimes vary from the narrow path
of veracity, and the only difference in
the price being paid is in one's mind.

The Times takes this position that
it wants the cotton growers to get
every cent that their product is worth;
this is true of all other products of the
farm. The Lord knows they need it
as badly as any one and more so. If
Charleston cotton buyers are not pay-
ing what they can, or not as much as

the buyers elsewhere, where the same
freight rates obtain, they are to be
censured, but we feel that they are do-
ing so in view of the article above re-
produced and the fact that the price
to be paid cannot be based on the price
paid for one or several loads by mer-
chants who have a mortgage on the
crop or accounts to collect from the
grower. Reports as to the price being
paid elsewhere are not always true.
They are exaggerated in some instan-
ces and sometimes for a purpose. One
cannot always believe what one hears.
—Charleston Times.

Six thousand tons of Alberta coal
will be sold in Toronto at \$12 a ton.
This price compares with \$15.50 asked
for United States anthracite there, or
\$3.50 less a ton.

Rich Coat of Pile Fabric

High pile fabrics have a luxurious
quality that charms the eye, and a
light warm, soft touch that endears
them to their wearers. They appear
in many variations, in the new coats
for winter, almost always ac-
companied by collar and cuffs, and
sometimes trimmings, of fur. A rich
example is pictured in dark brown
with fox collar and cuffs. It fastens
with a handsome clasp and is lined
with plain crepe.

Seed Corn Warning.

"Make not less than \$10 per hour
by picking your seed corn before
gathering time and before killing
frost comes," is the warning admoni-
tion of Secretary Jewell Mayes of the
Missouri Board of Agriculture, who
further says that in many fields corn
is not ripening for seed nearly so well
as in some years.

Where heavy rains have continued
the maturing of the corn has been
hindered. If a cold snap were to come
immediately, freezing the corn, first
class seed corn would be at a big
premium.

Besides, the farmer who selects his
seed corn by going through his field
before frost always earns as much as
\$10 per hour for that special work.

A Stinging Retort.

There was a determined look in the
young lady's eye as she marched into
the optician's shop.

"I want a pair of glasses imme-
diately," she said. "Good strong ones.
I won't be without them for another
day."

"Good strong ones?"

"Yes, please. I was out in the
country yesterday and I made a very
painful blunder which I have no wish
to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook an entire stranger
for an old friend, perhaps?"

"No, nothing of the sort. I mis-
took a bumblebee for a blackberry!"
—Pearson's Weekly.

Thirty Holstein-Friesian cattle re-
cently were shipped from Madison,
Wisconsin, to Japanese breeders.
These cattle were bought through the
Wisconsin College of Agriculture and
the state Holstein association. They
will be used to establish herds in the
Orient.

Importations of large quantities of
meat and dairy products to Palestine
seems likely to continue for many
years, according to present conditions
there. Just now 350,000 goats and
fewer than 50,000 cattle constitute the
source of milk and meat for that
country.

CITY TAXES ARE NOW DUE

**Real Estate, Personal, Merchant and Poll Taxes includ-
ing Cemetery Lot Assessments are now due
and payable at my office at the**

CITY HALL

**Beginning October 10, 1923, I will be ready to collect
the above-named 1923 City Taxes, so call at my of-
fice NOW and find out if you owe taxes and do not
know it. After December 31, 1923, all taxes unpaid
become delinquent under the law and are subject to
interest and penalty.**

**This is a Notice to All
City Tax Payers, so call early and get your receipt be-
fore the rush starts. Don't wait until it is too late and
be forced to pay extra costs.**

**S. N. SHEPHERD
CITY COLLECTOR**

"When" Winter Comes

YOU want the same satisfactory
performance from your car that
you have enjoyed all summer.

You want the same instant starting
—the same quick get-away—the
same smooth acceleration—the
same sustained pulling power—
and racing speed when you need it.

You will get them if you

Use Red Crown

The High-Grade Gasoline

Red Crown gasoline is designed to sustain
and justify all the claims of service made
by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).
It is a dependable agent, rendering such
a satisfactory service year in and year out
as to have become essential to the domes-
tic and commercial life of millions of
people in the Middle West.

You can depend on your car—summer or
winter—if you have Red Crown in the tank
—and you can get Red Crown everywhere.

It will contribute more pleasure to your win-
ter motoring than any other single factor.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway
and E. Malone St.

J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.

Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.

Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.

Sikeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor
St.

Alsop Garage, Matthews, Mo.

Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.

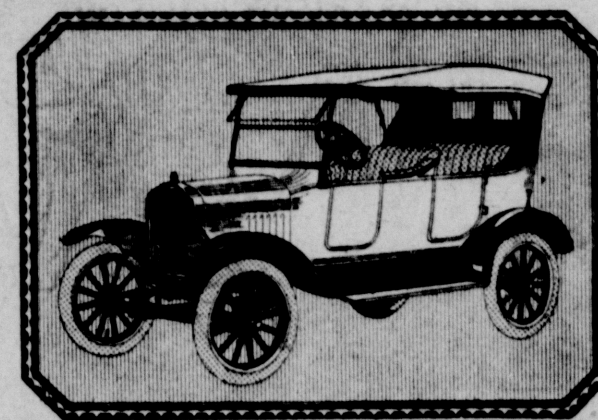
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)



Sikeston, Mo.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



New Touring Car

Looking at the new touring car from the side, you are at once
favorably impressed with the effect of longer, more graceful lines
secured by enlarging the cowl and raising the radiator

Slanting windshield and one-man top lend material aid in giving
the entire car a lower, more stylish appearance.

An apron connecting the radiator with the fender skirts is also
a decided improvement.

A comfort feature much appreciated by owners, is the additional
leg room provided by the enlargement of the cowl.

Allow us to show you the entire line of new Ford cars now on
display in our show room.

These cars can be obtained through
the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

Stubbs Motor Co. Inc.

Ford
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS



Wash the Electric Way

It the economical, practical, easy and up-to-date way to handle one of the hardest household tasks.

We will be pleased to demonstrate any of the several models which we have on display. The time and work it will save you proves the advantage of buying soon.

Missouri Public Utilities Company

Mrs. William Holloway of Charleston spent the latter part of the week in Sikeston visiting friends.

Mrs. Cora Simpson and F. J. Wilkerson of Charleston were in Sikeston on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woods returned Sunday from an automobile tour in Kansas.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS RECEIVED EVERY FRIDAY

ALL THE LATEST HITS

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST

ON FRONT STREET



Bring Broadway to Your Own Home

Push back the chairs and table, roll up the rugs and have an evening of real dancing to the music of New York's famous dancing orchestras.

Edison Records Re-Creat every catchy variation and tone-shading so faithfully that you might easily imagine yourself actually on the Great White Way—and the Edison Laboratories constantly give you a choice of the latest hits by the practice of immediate release of new records.

The Lair Company
at Hardwick's Variety Store, Sikeston

The KITCHEN CABINET

More living becomes real life when it becomes sacrificial. We begin to operate with vital forces when we cross the border into the land of sacrifice.
—Dr. J. H. Jowett

FOOD AND DIET

Many people find eggs hard to digest because they are improperly cooked. Fried eggs should never be served to anyone who has not a good digestion. Eggs soft boiled, so-called, are soft in the center and tough and overcooked next the shell. Eggs should never be boiled. Drop them into boiling water, a pint to an egg, cover closely and the degree of hardness will depend upon the length of time they are in the water. Thirty minutes will produce an egg with a mealy yolk and a white that is tender and perfectly cooked.

Sugar on fruits should not be eaten by those subject to rheumatism.

Too much meat is the great American dietary evil.

White bread is not the best of food though it may be called the staff of life. It is lacking in vitamins, but does supply energy, as do potatoes if cooked without their jackets. Cooked in their jackets they supply many minerals.

Unvaried diet is often the cause of stomach trouble. Food that looks attractive, smells and tastes attractive, causes the saliva to flow at once and the gastric juices begin to secrete and flow. The reason music is used in many hotels is to give pleasure to the diner. It arouses pleasant emotions and is fully as important as agreeable food. Pleasant conversation, good company are both invaluable aids to digestion. Anger and shock checks the flow of the digestive juices in just the same ratio that pleasure and laughter increases it.

Professor McCullom, now of Johns Hopkins, tells us that liver and kidneys are more nearly complete foods than lean meat of any kind which is lacking in calcium, sodium, chlorine and the three types of vitamins.

Green leaves, such as lettuce, celery, water cress, cabbage, turnip tops, spinach, contain the vitamins necessary for health and growth. The strictly vegetarian diet, however, is not good. We need fresh milk and milk products with the green leaves to keep the body in good health.

Nellie Maxwell

SOME SCOTT COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

D. C. McLees to Grant Wolff, lots 19, 20, block 2 Hilleman 2d addition Illmo, \$50.

A. Baudendistel to R. L. Smith, lots 19, 20 block D Fornfelt, \$600.

A Baudendistel to Louis Keesee, lot 8 block 1 Dohogne addition Fornfelt, \$1300.

E. H. Moore to W. H. Filkins, lots 17, 17 block 6 Hardy & Keeley addition Fornfelt, \$1500.

D. M. Reed to Chas. Gammon, lots 21, 22 block 7 Lightner addition Illmo, \$3000.

S. S. Davis to Arnold Traubitz, lots 1, 2 block 2 vanduser, \$400.

G. B. Greer to J. P. Schmitt 129.062 acres 3-26-13, \$1.

Wylie & Packwood to Leonard Shackles, lot 12 block 18 Chaffee, \$1975.

Leonard Shackles to Wylie & Packwood, lot 12 block 30 Chaffee, \$500.

Lee Welman to J. S. Smith, lot 15 Benton, \$1.

Frank Amrhein to Wylie & Packwood, lot 11 block 17; lot 10 block 24 Chaffee, \$300.

Edward Sewartz to Allen Kimmell, lots 1, 2 block 7 Wells addition Fornfelt, \$80.

W. B. Finch to J. E. Kinkhead, lots 13, 14 block 7 Dohogne 2d addition Fornfelt, \$300.

O. G. Gossow to N. D. Huffman, lots 23, 24 block 34 Chaffee, \$1000.

S. S. Davis to Frank Davis, lots 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 block 1 Woodward addition Vanduser, \$1.

Hattie Conrad to Monroe Cravens, lots 2, 3 block 1 Sikes 3d addition to Sikeston, \$2500.

A. J. Matthews & Co., to Second Baptist Church, Sikeston, (Col.) lot 1 block 1 outblock 53, \$300.

Andrew Scherer to Matilda Schoen, land in 31-29-14, \$5850.

Paul Scheurenberg to National Stock Yards National Bank, 104 acres 12-27-12, \$100.

J. R. Whitaker heirs to J. D. Bowman, lot 1 block 1 McGraw 2d addition Oran, \$1.

E. H. Smith, Jr., to J. J. Wehling, lot 12 and east half lot 11 block 7 Loy addition Chaffee, \$150.

C. D. Whitmire to Ray Shores, lot 20 block 7 Chaffee \$800.

James and Benjamin Hutchason to Roy Mackley, 109.97 acres 6-27-15, \$1400.

Chas. Allen and Omega Eaton to J. W. Eaton, 1/2 interest lot 17 block 35 McCoy-Tanner 7th addition Sikeston \$150.

A. J. Matthews & Co. to J. G. Russell, east half lot 12, all lot 13 block 5 Sikeston, \$100.—Benton Democrat.

Miss Emma Ogilvie, who is teaching school at Armer, spent the week end at home.

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the Morehouse School, spent the week end in Sikeston with Mrs. Davis.

Two houses on Swastika Ranch, owned by C. O. Walker, and one house in the same neighborhood, belonging to F. R. Patterson, of this city, were burned at the same hour one night last week. All circumstances indicate that the fires were incendiary origin and were burned for the purpose of preventing the importation of negroes to assist in picking the cotton crop. Rewards aggregating more than one thousand dollars have been offered for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of the offence. Other depredations have been committed in the same locality previous to the burning of the houses, and many of the landowners of the community are determined that the reign of lawlessness must stop.—Dexter Messenger.

Modish Tailored Frocks



One excellent reason for the popularity of cloth utility frocks appears in the picture above. This smart model presents the advantages of a military collar, bell sleeves and braid embroidery. The skirt has a box plait down the front and reveals a narrow inset of satin, in a contrasting color, at the sides, emphasized by rows of small buttons and satin faces the collar, sleeves and revers.

Several of the young people of Sikeston attended the dance at New Madrid Friday night.

On the banks of the Skomish river, near Bremerton, Washington, is a cherry tree said to be in its ninety-first season of fruition. The cherry tree is more than six feet through at the base and the branches are estimated to cover 5000 square feet.

Four cents a day is spent by the ordinary American to clothe his feet. Last year 330 million pairs of shoes were made in the United States. They sold at wholesale for 1,100 million dollars, and the retail selling price totaled 1,500 million dollars. It is estimated that 100 million users spend \$15 apiece for shoes during the year.

Since 1859, the beginning of the oil industry in the United States, 614,000 wells have been drilled. The derricks used in this development, if all were standing today in one section, would create a veritable forest of timber and steel. Billions of dollars have been invested in the oil industry in the last 64 years.

Electricity lights the homes of 111 million persons in all parts of the world. The United States leads all nations with 39 million persons, or 36.5 per cent of the population living in electrically lighted dwellings. One would not expect that Japan ranks second in number of persons having electric lights in their homes, but 29 million Japanese enjoy this modern convenience. On a percentage basis Canada leads all nations, with a mark of 38.3 per cent.

"A man on a horse rode up to a drug store. He had a wildcat tucked under his arm, a panther was trailing at the end of his lariat and in his hand was alive rattle snake he was using as a whip," according to the way it was told to the Beloit, Kas., Call. "He called to the proprietor and said he wanted a quart of wood alcohol and a pint of carbolic acid as a chaser, to quench his thirst. "Who are you?" asked the druggist. "Haven't you been reading the papers?" was the reply. "Governor Walton has run all us cake-eaters out of Oklahoma.—K. C. Journal.

Prickly pear has infested more than 6 million acres of rich agricultural lands in New South Wales, Australia. Two years ago only 3 1/2 million acres were infested. In Queensland district 23 million acres have been ruined.

The date of the first Olympiad has been reading the papers?" was the reply. 776 B. C.

BLYTHESVILLE COMPRESS & WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFER YOU SPACE FOR

50,000 Bales of Cotton

which is 25 per cent more space than it had last season. Our recent fire destroyed one small outlying shed, but we can still store 50,000 bales.

Send your cotton to the old reliable

BLYTHESVILLE COMPRESS & WAREHOUSE CO.

Blythesville, Arkansas

CASH FOR YOUR COTTON

We have opened a special Cotton Department, under the supervision of Mr. Urey Hayden, a well-known cotton expert.

He will buy or bid on your cotton in the seed.

See him before selling. It will pay you, as we allow best possible prices.

The Scott County Milling Company - Sikeston, Mo.

Better Values for Your Money



That's the feeling you have when you come here and slip into one of our Special Value Suits.

Style, Quality and Tailoring

The kind that proves its worth when a suit has been put to the test—is the kind we give in our Special Value Suits at

\$19.75 to \$35.00

Some with two pants

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston